MADURAI

S.NO 8912

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...n No.

Shelf No.

Serial No. 8910

General 30040

1841

List of Retainable papers for 1841.

Letters. Board file (1) Madura Collectors' Office.

8910
30040.

From whom received.	Substance.
Secy. Bd. of Rev.	Acts of Parliament for regulating the trade of ships built and tradi[ng] within the limits of the East India Company.
	Commg to him the Sanction of Gov[t] for the grant of certain lands for the support of a choultry at Chittum[illegible] in his District in lieu of the endowmen[t] formerly authorised
Do	Transmitting for his information and guidance certain rules framed by the Board of Revenue for the [illegible] Department.
Do	Register of Petitions for Decr 1840
Do	Promising to lose no time in communicating their sentiments regard[ing] the boundary dispute between the [illegible] villages of Poovaunay & Sekkara[illegible] after receiving certain information called for from the Collr of Tinnevelly
Do	Returning Petition No 1824 of 1840 with the Board's endorsement thereon rejecting the prayer of the Petr for the recovery of 40 cawnies of [illegible]

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector'

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			Madura Dt
6/2	"	Secy Bd. of Rev	Authorising restoration of ... maudy zemindary on pa... arrears amounting to ... directing at the same time tha... event of the Estate a[illegible] fall... arrear to proceed to the sale in the... prescribed by the Regulation... to report how far it is pra... to obtain the formal Surren... assumed Estates from the ... now maintained by a Mal... or per centage on the net ... of the Estate [illegible] found ...
8/2	"	do	Overruling as too sever... ment the dismissal of ... Groundee, Nattamgas of ... reported in the return for th... of Sepr 1840.
11/2	"	do	Returning Petition No 183... with the Board's endorsement rejecting the prayer of the Petr ... proving of the measures ... P. Gollr for the Settlement ... regarding a chan...
		do	Returning the ...

3

...ber.	From whom received:	Substance.
		40) of Ranee Angamuthu Nachyar of Shevagunga with Endorsement that application for allowances of maintenance from the proceeds of the Sivagunga Zemindary, whether prospective or in arrear should be made on motion through the Court of Sudder Adawlut.
	Secy Bd of Rev	Printed Extract from a General letter from the Court of Directors of 7 Oct 1840 relative to a discharge of a Revenue defaulter under the Insolvent Act.
	Do	Commrs Endorsement on Petition No 1786 of 1840 from the wife of a Toty of Avaneyapuram claiming a further Share of the Mirassy.
	Do	Informing him that the Asst Collr of Tinnevelly has been furnished with instructions to proceed to the Settlement of the boundary dispute between the villages of Coovanmay & Sekkarapody
	Do	Commg to him the Authority of Govt to grant $125\frac{12\frac{3}{4}}{16}$ cawnies of waste land calculated to yield Rs 80 per annum

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			for the support of 3 Cavilgars at the chuttram in the village of Patticaud [illegible]
22/3	"	Secy. Bd of Rev	Forwarding for his information a Printed copy of Dr. Royle's Paper on Grasses &c.
5/4	"	do	Register of Petitions for Jany and Feby 41.
8/4	"	do	Calling for information on the claim of the Petrs in No 214 of 41. for exemption from duty on certain ancient trees.
19/4	"	do	Commg the authority of Govt for repatriating the 10 p.c allowance received by the late Proprietor of the Zemindary of Comarawaudy in Dindigul in the name of his eldest Son Mootoo veerappa Luckya naick
22/4	"	do	Directing discontinuance of all presentations, if any, in the shape of offerings on the part of Govt at native festivals.
6/5	"	do	Commg Endorsement on Petition No 214 of 1841 from [illegible] of certain vill[illegible] from Tax on [illegible]

List of Retainable papers for 1841.

Received Letters. Board file Madura Collectors' Office.

e.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
10/5	"	Secy. Bd of Rev	Declining interference in the claim of Petr in Nos 242 of 1840 and 100 of on the Subject of irrigation of his land
1[illegible]/5	"	Do	Commg Endorsement on Petition No 1900. of 1840 on the Subject of a Candia[illegible] Pension.
[illegible]/5	"	Do	Stating by Endorsement on Petit No 477 of 1841 that the Board decline interfering between the Petrs & the Zemindar of Shevagunga to whom the village ~~out~~ claimed by the Petrs belong
17/5	"	Do	Commg the decision of the Govt of Madras of the 3rd May 1841 that the village of Ramarajahpuram shall remain with its present holder Dar[illegible] Pundit during his life & the resumed on his demise.
20/5	"	Do	Procgs on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fusli 1249.
31/5	"	Do	Register of Petitions for March & April.
10/6	"	Do	Annexing letter from the Chief Secy to Govt of the 21st April requiring a Statement exhibiting the numbe[r]

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters.

Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			of native institutions, their annual revenue, the money allowances assigned for their support &c & the parties to whose management their superintendence may be entrusted [not found in the file]
17/6	.	Secy. Bd of Rev	Sanctioning the arrangement proposed for the remuneration of Tundal Nirassidar of Nollampa in the Iyyampully Talug of Dindigul
Do	.	Do	Procg with Min: Con: D/ 20th April 1841 and 16th Decr 1840 directing all Collectors of Salt Districts to submit their opinion on the efficiency of the proposed substitution of Indian maund for Madras ~~Gov~~ garce
21/6	.	Do	Stating that the Board do not consider themselves at liberty to interfere in the case of the Boundary dispute between the villages of Poovanur & Sickarapody as the decree of the es Panchayet assembled in 1830 for the purpose of adjusting them has been set aside and the parties referred to the Civil Court.

(4)

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office.

7

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
24/6	a	Sec^y. Bd of Rev	Forwarding letter from the Chief Sec^y to Govt, of the 12^d June on the subject of the withdrawal of all interference by Govt in the affairs of native religious institutions and requiring opinion on the several points therein referred to [not found in the file]
1/7	a	Do	Comm^g their unwillingness to originate a demand on trees in backyards and gardens within the Fort of Madura which had been long free from tax
		Do	Calling for further report on Petition No 348 of 1841 on the subject of the Pet^r claim for exemption of Swamii Proprs on certain land held by him
10	a	Do	Proc with min: Con: of the 8th July on the Settlement of fasli 1249.
22/7	a	Do	Directing submission of an abstract account exhibiting at one view the money allowances expended on native religious [struck: nati] institutions from the time of assumption of the Country to the present day in contrast with the actual receipts in every year and

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. | Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			the balance that has accrued to the Estate from the arrangement; and calling for explanation on the compulsory labour of Coolies to draw Cars at native festivals in disobedience to the Circular order of the 21st May 1836. [illegible]
12/8	"	Secy. Bd. of Rev.	Register of Petitions [illegible]
Do	"	Do	Forwarding draft of Act No. [illegible] of 1840 for adjustment of disputes regarding possession of land &c and requiring opinion as to its efficiency and calling for a Statement shewing how many suits under Reg. V of 1822 had been filed for the last 10 years & the No. disposed of in each year &c
16/8	"	Do	Procgs with Min: Con.: of the 15th & Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors dd 13th January 1841 highly approving the management of Mr. Blackburne for the Land Rev. of fusli 1246.
19/8	"	Do	Procgs with Correspondence with the Committee of weights & measures [illegible]

(5)

List of Retainable papers for 1841.

Received Letters. Board file Madura Collectors' Office.

9

Date.	Number.	From whom received:	Substance.
			proposed to be newly introduced into the Madras Presidency.
26/8	"	Sec^y. Bd of Rev—	Authorising the remission of Svarobogum on certain land held by Pets in No 348 of 1841 in the Shevagunga Zemindary
2/9		— do —	Announcing their inability to state whether or not it is intended to give up all the present income arising from villages of the Devastanams or only the allowances substituted by the Mussulman Govt. and requiring early transmission of the accounts called for by Govt. [not found in the file]
4/10	"	— do —	Register of Petitions for July.
Do	"	— do —	Procs with Min: Con: of the 24th Sep directing submission of a revised Moyzahitah with reference to the modifications proposed by the Collr. under date the 12th July.
7/10	"	— do —	Calling for report on Petition No 13 of 1841 claiming the Curnom meerasy of Shengolum village.
Do	"	— do —	Informing him in reply to his letter of the 23d ultimo that the Board do not consider the parties into whose posses[sion]

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			certain lands granted to the disbanded Sibbendy of Ramnad, have passed, entitled to the same indulgence as the original grantees.
11/10	"	Secy. Bd. of Rev.	Commg. the sanction of Govt. for the additional grant of 9 1¾/16 cawnies valued at Rs 19-8-3 to the V[illegible] of Vickramangalam and also a grant of 9 15¾/16 cawnies of Punjah land [illegible] at Rs 23-5-5 for the support of the [illegible] madam of the same village.
14/10	"	Do	Transmitting Petition No 1139 of 1841 & requesting to know in what manner the chuttrom therein alluded to is managed & why it is considered objectionable to permit the Petr. to have the management of it.
28/10	"	Do	Transmitting a report upon the manufacture of Salt in South India by Captain J Campbell, assistant Surveyor General.
4/11	"	Do	Stating by endorsement on Petition No 1139 of 1841 that the Board having ascertained from the Collr. of Madura that a monthly sum of

(6)

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			5 chuckrums was assigned for Pet maintenance, see no reason to inter fere further in her behalf.
20/11		Secy. Bd of Rev	Circp with him: Con: of the 29th Sep & Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors of 2nd July 1841 on the Settlement of the Land Revenue for fusli 1247.
6/12		do	Register of Petitions for October
9/12		do	Informing the Pl Collr that the Board will be prepared to submit to Govt ~~[struck out]~~ their recommendatio in reference to the claim of the Zemindar of Voothapanaickanur to the revenu of certain land assigned to Ghat Cavilgars on receipt of the final report on the subject promised by his

Index for 1841

January	7th	Petitions bearing Endorsement	1
	11	Act of Parliament for regulating the trade of ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company	3
	"	Sanctioning Contingent charges incurred in the 1st Quarter of Fusly 1250	9
	"	Authority to grant other lands in lieu of those originally granted for support of a Chuttrom at Chittamputtu in Meglor road No. 4	11
	18th	Substituting printed for written Bills of Exchange drawn by Collectors upon the Accountant General as well as for letters of advice & calling for Indents for the number requisite for two years consumption with Copies of the Form hitherto in use (a Circular)	15
	"	Forwarding rules for management of the Jomeat Department	17
	"	Transmitting 52 printed forms of Dewan Collection & Balance Statements	27
		Ditto Duplicate Ditto	29
	25th	Ditto 8000 Salt Rowanahs	31
	"	Duplicate Ditto	33
	"	Register of Petitions for December 1840	35
	28	Promising to lose no time in taking into consideration a boundary dispute between Poovany & Shekhragoody after receiving certain information called for from the Collector of Tinnevelly	39

28	Authority to advance Money at the Collector's discretion to parties whether public servants or others sufferers by the Conflagration reported in his letter of the 15th January to be recovered by instalments agreed upon, and reporting the amount advanced in order to obtain the sanction of Government	41
Feby. 1st.	Proceedings on the settlement of the Extral. Sources of Revenue for fasly 1249	43
4	Returning petition No. 1824 of 1840 with Endorsement rejecting its prayer	61
"	Authorizing restoration of Cunnewady Zemy. on payment of Arrears amounting to Rupees 14887. 8. 4 directing at the same time that in event of the Estate again falling into Arrear to proceed to its sale in the mode prescribed by the Regns. as also to report how far it is practicable to obtain the formal surrender of assumed Estates from the proprietors now maintained by a Malekana or per centage on the net revenues of the Estate	63
8	Authorizing an additional outlay of Rupees 50 ℔ mensem for drainage of the Mausey Vedhy from the surplus funds of the Meenatchee Pagoda	71
"	Overruling as too severe a punishment the dismissal of Narrain Goundun, Nattaungar of Lyempulle reported in the return for the Month of September 1840	73
"	Petitions bearing Endorsement	75
11	Returning petition No. 1836 of 1840 with an Endorsement rejecting its prayer	77

(8)

11th Communications from Authorities in Bengal regarding Modifications on trade in Salt between the Madras presidency & Bengal and Calling for report at what rate with reference to the Cost of its Manufacture, Salt can be supplied from Madura for importation into Bengal, so as to afford a fair prospect of profit to the merchant with any requisite observation 79

" Signifying that the Circular of the 27th July 1837 simply directed periodical inquiries as to the Competency generally of securities and that stampt papers supplied for security bonds, must be furnished gratis to all public servants 121

" Calling for a report as to the quantity of fish annually cured in this Collectorate by application of sea water or Earth impregnated with saline particles, and whether the fisheries would be largely extended and the public benefitted by remission of tax on salt used in curing fish 123

18th Authority for investment in Co.s paper of two lacs of Rupees out of re payment by Government on acct of Moturpha remission on behalf of the Minor and Proprietrix of Ramnad and pay that of the balance to her Manager and Guardian on application 125

25th Returning petition No 160 of 1840 with endorsement, refering the party (Mugamoottoo Satchyan) to the Court of Sudr Adalat 127

" Declining to support the Collr.s recommendation of the 16th Febo for advances to private parties to enable them to replace their thatched by tiled houses as a security against fires 129

20 Sanctioning the Sanderwood(?) & Extra charges including charges Collection of Sequestered Zemindaries, as well as charges actually incurred without Estimates and under Estimates for Fusly 1249 —— 131

March 1st Printed Extract from a General letter from the Court of Directors dated 7th October 1840 relative to discharge of a revenue defaulter under the insolvent act (a Circular) 145

" Authority to defend suit No. 432 of 1840 agt. the Collector in his revenue Capacity at the charge of the Shevagunga Zemindary and infuture to submit translates of any suits of similar nature with his application to defend at the public charge 149

4th Communicating Endorsement on petition No. 1786 of 1840 from the Wife of a Toty of Auaneyapooram claiming a further share of the Meerasy 151

" Communicating their instructions to the Collector of Tinnevelly to settle the boundary dispute between the Villages of Poovaney and Sekkragoody both being situated within the Tinnevelly Collectorate and under the immediate jurisdiction of that Collector 153

5th Petitions bearing Endorsement 155

" Authority to advance Rupees 994 "8" to Salt Ryots of Shobacoody and Ogundangoody to be recovered in the manner suggested by the Collr's letter of the 14th January 157

" Directing Musters of Maimed & decrepit Military pensioners in the manner provided for by Extract from the Mili. Con: dated 19th Feby 1841 & from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 2d December 1840 (Copies Annexed) —— 159

15th Authority to grant 125 12¾/10 Coolies of waste land yielding a Revenue of Rupees 80 per annum for support of 3 Cavilgars at the Chattrom in Pulknooth in Kellacotay talook on Road No. 2 } 163

" Min: Con: on Settlement of the Extra Sources of Revenue for fusly 1249 } 167

" Dispatching 20 Barrels of Cotton Seed and 1 Barrel of American rough Rice for Experimental purposes in Madura } 173

18th Authority to pay to 10 Mussulman Women their allowances in the manner heretofore observed, by means of their Vakeels instead of requiring their presence } 177

" Declining to furnish Chops for certain Choukeis because of the uncertain continuance of levy of transit duties } 179

22d Sanctioning Contingent Charges Rs. 14 " 4, in the 2d Quarter of fusly 1250 } 181

" A printed Copy of Dr. Royle's paper on Grasses &c. } 183

25th Requesting to forward translates of Suits filed against Collectors with the plaint in the Native language in accordance to the practise followed in other Districts } 189

April 5th Refering the Collr. for some required necessary information respecting the paddy & cotton Seed recently furnished to the Superintendent of the American Cotton planters at Tinnevelly } 191

" Register of petitions for January and February 1841 } 193

Authorizing confiscation & sale of Smuggled Goods } 199

5th	Petitions bearing Endorsement	201
8th	Sanctioning advance of Rupees 630 to public Servants of the Nellecotay talook for rebuilding their Houses consumed by fire to be recovered by stoppages from their fixed Salaries	203
"	Calling for information on the claim of the petitioners in No 214 of 1841 for Exemption from duty on certain avenue Trees	205
12th	Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th March - declining to accede to the Collr's recommendation for advances to Cultivators of several Villages for rebuilding their Houses destroyed by fire	207
15	Forwarding "Chapters on the Modern History of British India" "Law relating to India" and a View of the Evidence on a petition from the East India Company for relief to India" / Circular	211
19	Authorizing payment of 10 per cent allowance to Moottooveerapa Luckia Naick, Eldest son by the 2d Wife of Moottoorawelinga Luckia Naig deceased Zemindar of Amauravady	213
"	Sanctioning disbursement of Rupees 1670 for employing Extra Gomastahs &ca for preparing the Settlement Accounts for fusly 1250	215
22	Directing discontinuance of all presentations if any in the shape of offerings on the part of Government at Native festivals (Circular)	221
29	Forwarding Acts of parliament respecting the duties of Customs	223

29th	Minutes of Consultation under date 12th April & proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 29th idem regarding supply of Carriages for Troops	225
May 8th	Communicating Endorsement on petition No 214 of 1841 from the inhabitants of certain Villages for Exemption from tax on Avenue Trees	249
10th	Declining interference in the claim of Petitioners in No 242 of 1840 & 100 of 1841	251
"	Communicating endorsement on petition No 1900 of 1840	253
13th	Petitions bearing Endorsement	255
"	Communicating Endorsement on petition No 477 of 1841 & declining interference in the claim therein refered to	257
17th	Communicating the decision of Govern.t of the 3d May to let the Village of Ramarajapooram remain with its present holder Doxapundit during his life subject to resumption on his demise	259
"	Retransfering Mohomed ally Jemadar to the Collectorate of Trichinopoly	261
"	Authorizing disbursement of Rs 5975-2-6 for repair of Pagodas &ca from the surplus funds of those institutions	263
20th	Proceedings on the Settlement of land Revd for fusly 1249	265
27th	Communication that the question of continuing in acct or of writing off the balance of Cullymunday has been laid before Govt in the Bds proceedings on the Settlt for fusly 1249, & their orders thereon will be communicated	305

31st	Register of petitions for March & April last	307
"	Authorizing confiscation & sale of smuggled goods	313
3	Sanctioning the Contingent charges / Rs 23.3.11 in the 3d Quarter of fusly 1250	315
10th	Authorizing remission of assessment on unproductive punjeh lands Cultivated with Cotton seed recd from America	317
"	Communicating Endorsement on petn. No 621 of 1841	319
"	Annexing letter from the Chief Secy. to Government of the 21st April requiring a statement exhibiting the Number of Native institutions, their annual revenue the money allowances assigned for their support &c & the parties to whose management their superintendence may be entrusted	321
14th	Petitions bearing Endorsement	325
"	Acceptance of the Offers for the Betel Abkary & Tobacco rents for fusly 1251 amounting to Rupees 21,230	327
17	Proceedings with Min: Con: dated 20th April and Extract letter from the Court of Directors of the 16th Decr 1840 approving the arrange:ment of Govt in relinquishing certain irrecoverable balances which remain uncollected to the end of fusly 1245	329
"	Directing disposal of the Porto Novo [illegible] ploughs still remaining on hand	335
"	Sanctioning the arrangement proposed for renumeration to the Sundal Meerasy of Mallavipatta in Syempully	337

(11)

17th. Proceedings with Min: Con: dated 20th April 1841 & 16th December 1840 directing all Collectors of Salt Districts to submit their opinion on the efficiency of the proposed substitution of Indian Maund for Madras Garce 339

21st. Declining interference with the boundary dispute between the Villages of Poovany & Sacorapoody, the parties concerned having been refered to the Criminal Court 343

24th. Forwarding letter from the Chief Secretary to Government of the 12th June on the subject of withdrawal interference by Government in the affairs of Native religious institutions & requiring opinion on the several points therein refered to 345

28th. Authority for disbursement of Rupees 565 for making 50 new Brass Mercals for measurement of Salt 355

July 1st. Communicating their unwillingness to originate a demand on trees in back yards and Gardens within the fort of Madura & which had been long free from tax 357

" Authority for writing off the wastage of Salt for Fusly 1249 Amounting to Garce 10 Mercals 332 & Meas. 4 359

5. Petitions bearing endorsement 361

12. Approving of the resale of the Abkary Rents owing to default of the first bidders, for Fusly 1251 363

15th. Directing to report if their circular of the 27th January 1840, transmitting rules for preventing forgeries, has been found practicable and what success had attended them 365

19. Calling for further report on petition No. 3483 of 1841 . . . 367

" Proceedings with Min: Con: of the 8th July on the Settlement of Fusly 1249 . . . 293

22. Directing conveyance of Tapildars dufters either by the talook peons or village servants without incurring any charge . . . 369

22 Directing Submission of an Abstract account Exhibiting at one view the Money Allowances Expended on Native religious institutions from the time of Assumption of the Country to the present day in Contrast with the actual receipts in every year, and the balance that has accrued to the Estate from the Arrangement, & Calling for Explanation on the Compulsary labor of Coolies to draw Cars at Native festivals in disobedience to the Circular order of the 21st May 1836 — 371

26 Forwarding Copy of Dr. Royles work on the resources of India - One Volume thick 8vo. Edition 1840 — 377

29 Ditto Forms (18 in No.) for Jummabundy Statements to be furnished from July 1851 — 379

Augt. 5 Petitions bearing Endorsement 381

9 Proceedings with Min: Con: dated 27th July 1841 directing charge of interests on balances against the Cummwady & Shevagungah Zemindarries — 383

12 Register of petitions for May & June last 391

" Forwarding draft of act No. IV of 1840 for adjustment of disputes regarding possession of land &ca and requiring opinion as to its sufficiency and Calling for a statement shewing how many Summary Suits under Regn. V of 1822 had been filed for the last 10 years and the number disposed of in each year &ca &ca — 401

16th Authorizing disbursement of Rupees 7147-5-5 for repairs of Pagodas &ca from the surplus funds of the institutions — 421

(12)

16th Communicating Endorsement on petition No. 1032 of 1841 ... 423

" Proceedings with Min. Con. of the 13th Ditto and Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors dated 13th January 1841 highly approving the management of Mr. Blackburn for the land revenue of fusly 1246 — 425

19th Proceedings with Correspondence with the Committee of Weights & Measures proposed to be newly introduced into the Madras Presidency 429

26th Directing remission of the Demand of Saumey bagum on Cundasawmeyraja (Petition No. 348 of 1841) 465

" Returning the Settlement report for fusly 1250 for removal of additional paras attached thereto from 22 to 28 & their submission as a separate communication 467

Septr. 2d Announcing their inability to state whether or not it is intended to give up all the present income arising from Villages of the Davastanums or only the allowances substituted by the Mussulman Government & requiring early transmission of the accounts called for by Government — 469

6th Requesting return of the 1st Edition of the Laws relating to India sent under date 15 April 1841 & substituting 2d Edition of the same work — 473

9th Proceedings with Min Con of the 6th Augt & Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors dated 16th Decr 1840 approving the personal labours of

[o]f Collectors for loss of stampt papers after giving [re]ceipts without satisfying themselves of its being [in] their Custody as they there by render themselves [re]sponsible [f]or the acts of their predecessors — 475

9th Petitions bearing endorsement — 479

" Directing Promulgation of the rules published in the Fort St. George Gazette offering a reward of [fr]om 5 to 50 Rupees to any individual who may [c]ommunicate to the Government any casualties [a]mong pensioners which may not have been report[e]d upon within 3 Months after its occurrence by the local officers 481

16. Proceedings with Extract from Min Con [o]f the 28th August 1841 & correspondence between [t]he Collector of Sea Customs & the Colonial Secre[t]ary to Government of Ceylon directing specifi[c]ation in the Clearance of goods exported to Colum[b]o the produce of the united Kingdom or other [B]ritish possession — 485

23. Directing publication of the provisions of [A]ct No. 15 of 1839 that Cultivators & Traders may be impressed with the importance of [ob]taining a Certificate of growth as prescribed [b]y that enactment when Sugar may be Exported 491

" Approving payment of Rupees 4156 to Moottoowarcolaly Natchyar of Ramnad — 493

30. Transmitting printed Pamphlet on the improvement of Bengal Pottery 495

R.	Octr 4th	Register of petitions for July ...	497
	"	Sanctioning Contingent Charges (Rs 31 3 2) in the 4th Quarter of Fusly 1250 ...	501
R.	"	Proceedings with Min: Con: of the 24th Septr. Directing Submission of a revised Moyenza:betah with reference to the Modifications proposed by the Collector under date the 12th July	503
	7th	Petitions bearing Endorsement ...	519
R.	"	Calling for a report on petition No 1399 of 1841 claiming the Curnom Meerasy of Shengolum Village	521
R.	"	Opinion that the Cowle granted to disbanded Sebbendies of Ramnad is not hereditary either to the original grantee or the Purchasers & Mortgagees	523
	11th	Calling for standard Hookoomnamah and Cowlenamah at present in force	525
R.	"	Authorizing grant of Maniem of 9 3/4 Cawnies taxed at Rs 19 8 3 to the Totty, & of 9 15¾ Cawnies of punjah at Rs 23 5 5 to the Madyan of the Veekramungalom Village in Teroomungalom	527
	"	Requiring statement of Contingent Charges as p Form annexed at the Close of every Fusly (a Circular)	529
R.	14th	Calling for further Explanation on the subject of petition No 1139 of 1841	533
	21st	Calling for a report on petition No 1838 of 1841 from Soobaroya Iyen of Pullymadom talook Complaining of illtreatment by the Head Sherestadar (Baskagherry Row)	535
	"	Proceedings on the Settlement of Extra Sources of Revenue for Fusly 1250	537

21th Proceedings with Minutes of Consultation of the 4th October communicating that with reference to a requisition of the 20th August from the Colonial Secy at Columbo the Notification of the Government of India therewith received, regarding the specification in Clearances of the Origin of Goods exported to Columbo, will be published in the Fort St George Gazzette (Circular) 54[illegible]

" Prohibiting to make applications for military aid upon occasions of religious festivals whenever it can be obtained from with safety (Circular) 5[illegible]

28th Transmitting a report upon Manufacture of Salt in South India, by Captain Jn Campbell, Assist. Surveyor General 559

Re

Nov. 4th Returning petition No 1399 of 1841 with Endorsement 579

8th Sanctioning charges incurred by the Magistrate Amounting to Rupees 30-6-" for destruction of 243 Dogs in the Fort of Madura; but directing avoidance of a similar charge in future by Causing peons to undertake the task when necessary 583

" Sanctioning charges of Rupees 441.10.10 being the Cost price, & freight to Tonde of 40 Porto Novo Ploughs supplied in 1840 585

(14)

8th Petitions bearing Endorsement ... 587

11th Sanctioning Charges of Extra Tent allowance by the Collector Sub Collector & Assistants for fasly 1250 ... 589

" Authorizing payment Monthly of 5 Cully chuckrams to the Petitioner (No 1139 of 1841) ... 591

15th Transmitting two Copies of advertisement for Sale of Jewels and other property found at Kurnool ... 593

" Proceedings with Minutes of Consultation of the 2d November 1841 modifying on the rules published in the Fort St George Gazzettee of the 28th August by offering a reward of from 5 to 50 Rupees to any individual Communicating to Govt. Casualties amongst pensioners not previously brought to Notice of public Officers instead of "by" public Officers ... 595

18th Transmitting 160 printed Bills of Exchange & 100 letters of advice for the use of the Office ... 599

" Communicating Endorsement on petition (No 1838 of 1841) from Soobaroya Iyen of Polliampatty ... 601

25 Authorizing payment of Rs 6200 12 10 to the proprietor of Thogamalay being Commission of 10 ℔ Cent deposited by him in the Collrs treasury from fasly 1226, & disapproving the proposed Alteration and arrangement in Calculating the Commission on the average of 5 years ... 603

25th Authorizing proposed disbursement for the repair of Pagodas &c.a amounting to Rupees 2367-14.5 from the surplus funds of the institutions ...... } 605

29th Proceedings with Minutes of Consultation of the 30th October and a letter from the Court of Directors dated 1st September respecting clearances usually granted by the Collectors of Customs in India ..... } 607

" Proceedings with Minutes of Consultation of the 29th September & Extract from a letter from the Court of Directors dated 2d July 1841 on the Settlement of the land revenue for fusly 1247 .... } 615

" Do Do Do on the Settlement of Extra sources of Revenue for fusly 1247 } 619

Decr 2d Calling for a Statement Exhibiting the Amount of principal on which the interest had been Calculated on Arrears due from the Cunnewady Polligar } 623

6th Sanctioning Contingent Charges Rupees 14 " " in the first Quarter of fusly 1251 } 625

" Proceedings with Min: Con: of the 19th Novr 1841 on Settlet of the Extra sources of Revenue for fusly 1250 .... } 627

8 5th Register of petitions for the month of Octr. 631

9th Declining Extention of the orders of the 17th April 1834 regarding sale of Confiscated Goods without reference to the Board 637

" Suggesting direct application to the Authorities of Ceylon for re-apprehension of Convicts Escaped from Paumban 639

" Authority to refund Rupees 17- to Vencata:rama Naick & others of Pappanoorputty in Tandycombo as recommended by the Collr. on the 2d Novr. in consequence of a Modification of a decision by the Sub Collector 641

" Explaining that the Diary refered to in the Board's proceedings of the 4th Novr. was the one required by Section ~~XXI~~ Regulation V of 1822 643

" Petitions bearing Endorsement 645

" Calling for further Explanation on report of the 19th November 1841 regarding the claim of the Wooddappanaicknoor Zemindar 647

10th Information of the Govts. view of the advantage of Committing wards to the High School lately opened at Madras & asking opinion of Collr. if their object can be best obtained by local instructions or by a temporary removal of the parties to the University 649

(16) 31

Rev. Depart.

To

The Principal Collector of
Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying Act of Parliament for regulating the trade of Ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company.

4 & V. Cap 56.

Rev. Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
1st Jany. 1841

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

A. Waite
Asst. Sub Secretary

Desp. 19 Do.
Recd. 22d.

Compd. Lambert

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LVI.

An Act further to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter. [7th *August* 1840.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in* India, it was enacted, that nothing in that or in the therein-recited Acts or in any other Act contained should subject any Ship or Vessel built or to be built within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company, which should not be of the Burthen of Three hundred and fifty Tons, or any Ship or Vessel built within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, then the Property of any of His said Majesty's Subjects within the Limits aforesaid, and employed in Trade as theretofore solely within the said Limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*, or any Ship or Vessel which then was, or at any time before the First Day of *January* in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixteen should be, building within the Limits aforesaid, on account of any of His said Majesty's Subjects within the said Limits and should be employed in Trade solely within the said Limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*, to any Penalty, Forfeiture, Disability, or Impediment, by reason of such Ship or Vessel not being registered, and not being *British* built, or to affect the Property or any Transfer of Property in any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid which should not be registered: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for the registering of Vessels*, and by another Act passed in the same Session, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India Company, *and to make further Provisions with respect to such Trade; and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the Registry of Vessels, so far as it relates to Vessels registered in* India, the said recited Act of the Fifty-fifth year of King *George* the Third was repealed: And whereas by an Act passed in the Session held in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions abroad*, it was among other things enacted, that all Ships built at any Place within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, prior

55 *G.* 3. *c.* 116.

4 *G.* 4. *c.* 41.

4 *G.* 4. *c.* 80.

3 & 4 *W.* 4. *c.* 59.

to the First of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and which then were and had continued ever since to be solely the Property of His Majesty's Subjects, should be deemed to be *British* Ships for all the Purposes of Trade within the said Limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*: And whereas, under and by virtue of an Act passed in the same Session, intituled *An Act for the registering of* British *Vessels*, Ships or Vessels built in any Ports in the Territories under the Government of the said Company, being owned by *British* Subjects, and being registered in manner therein provided for, are entitled to all the Privileges and Advantages of a *British* registered Ship; but it is expedient further to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and in the meantime to restore to the Ships or Vessels so described as aforesaid in the said recited Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of King *George* the Third the Enjoyment of the Privileges to which they were thereby entitled; and it is fit that Indemnity should be afforded in respect of the Consequences of the Repeal of such Privileges by the said Acts of the Fourth Year of King *George* the Fourth, or either of them: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That in the meantime and until such Declaration by Proclamation shall be made by the Governor General in Council as herein-after is authorized, as well all Ships mentioned in the said Enactment contained in the said first-recited Act of King *William* the Fourth, as also all other Ships or Vessels so as aforesaid described in the said Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, shall have and enjoy the same Privileges as were thereby given to such Ships or Vessels.

3 & 4 W. 4. c. 55.

Until Proclamation, all Vessels to be entitled to Privileges given by 55 G. 3. c. 116.

This Act to have the same Force as 55 Geo. 3, c. 116.

II. And be it enacted, That for all Purposes of Indemnity and Discharge from all Actions, Suits, Prosecutions, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, or Impediments, and for all Purposes of confirming and giving Validity to all Sales, Assignments, Mortgages, Contracts, Engagements, Bonds, Policies of Assurance, Gifts, Bequests, Rights, Titles, Interests, Matters, and Things whatsoever, which but for the said recited Repeal of the said Privileges would have been valid and effectual in Law, and for all other beneficial Purposes whatever, this Act shall have the same Force and Effect as if the said Act of the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third had never been repealed.

Governor General enabled to declare what Ships shall be considered as British.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor General of *India* in Council, by Proclamation, to declare that all Ships or Vessels built or to be built within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company, being owned by Her Majesty's Subjects for whom the said Governor General in Council has Power to legislate, and belonging, under the Regulations herein-after provided for, to any Ports in the Territories under the Government of the said Company, shall be deemed to be *British* Ships for all the Purposes of Trade within the said Limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the Territories and Dependencies thereof; provided that upon such Declaration being made the said Governor General in Council shall, and the said Governor General in Council is hereby accordingly empowered to make Regulations, to be enforced by suitable Penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the Admeasurement of the Tonnage and Burden, and generally for the Trading within the Limits aforesaid of such Ships or Vessels, any thing in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding; which Regulations shall be of equal Force and Effect with any Laws and Regulations which the said Governor General in Council is authorized to make, but shall be subject to Disallowance and Repeal, and shall in the same Manner be transmitted to *England*, and be laid before both Houses of Parliament, as in the Case of any other Laws or Regulations which the said Governor General in Council is now by Law empowered to make.

Ships belonging to Native Powers may be admitted to Privileges of British Ships.

IV. And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar Privileges and Advantages any Ships or Vessels belonging to Native Princes or States in subordinate Alliance with or having subsidiary Treaties with the *East India* Company, or owned by subjects of any such Princes or States; be it therefore enacted, That the Governor General of *India* in Council may by such Regulations as aforesaid, such Regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the Privileges and Advantages of *British* Ships, for the Purposes of Trade within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, including the *Cape of Good Hope* and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, or to any of such Privileges and Advantages, any Ships or Vessels belonging to such Princes or States or any of them, or owned by Subjects of any

(18)

such Princes or States; but any such Regulations shall provide for the granting to such Ships or Vessels fit and convenient Licences or Passes, and generally for the Trading within the Limits aforesaid of such Ships or Vessels.

Giving legal Validity to Acts of Governors of Presidencies for regulating Trade.

V. And whereas Vessels exceeding the Burden of Three hundred and fifty Tons, built in Ports within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter since the First day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and owned by *British* Subjects, and Vessels built in Ports within the Limits aforesaid, owned by Native Princes or States in subordinate Alliance with or having subsidiary Treaties with the *East India* Company, or by the Subjects of such Princes or States, may have heretofore engaged and may be now engaged in Trade within such Limits, under some Licence, Authority, or Sanction of the respective Governments of the several Presidencies in *India*; and it is expedient that full legal Validity and Effect should be given to all Acts of the said Government respectively in reference to any Trading; be it therefore enacted, That all Acts and Documents whatever, done, given, or issued by any of the said Governments in reference to the Trading of the Two Classes of Vessels last herein-before mentioned, shall be deemed and construed to have had for all Purposes full legal Validity and Effect from the respective Times when such Acts and Documents may have been done, given, or issued respectively, and shall for all Purposes continue to have such Validity and Effect until the Governor General of *India* in Council shall make other Provisions in respect of the trading of such Classes of Vessels respectively under the Authority of this Act.

Provisions of Act for registering British Vessels to have full force in East Indian Territories.

VI. And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether the Provisions and Remedies enacted and contained in an Act passed in the Session held in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, entituled *An Act for the registering of* British *Vessels*, in Cases of the wilful Detention and Refusal to deliver up the Certificate of the Registry of any Ship or Vessel to the proper Officer or other Persons authorized and entitled in that Behalf, as in the said last-mentioned Act is specified, extend to and are in force in the Territories under the Government of the *East India* Company; and it is expedient that such Doubts should be removed; be it therefore declared and enacted, That the said several Provisions and Remedies in the said last-mentioned Act contained touching the wilful Detention of such Certificate of Registry, or the absconding of any Person in Possession of the same, shall be deemed and taken to extend to, and shall extend to and be in force in the said Territories under the Government of the *East India* Company.

Matters directed to be performed before Governors of any particular Place may be performed in Presence of Governor General of India, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, That wherever in and by the said Act it is directed or provided that any Act, Matter, or Thing shall and may be done or performed by, to, or with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of any Place where any Ship or Vessel may be registered under the authority of the same Act, the same shall or may be done or performed in the Territories under the Government of the *East India* Company by, to, or with the Governor General of *India* in Council, or the Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the respective Governors in Council or Governors of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the Governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca*, or the respective resident Councillors at *Singapore* and *Malacca*, according to Circumstances, and as the Case may be.

For staying Proceedings in certain Cases.

VIII. And be it enacted, That in all Cases in which by the said last-mentioned Act it is made lawful for any Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, and they are thereby authorized and required, if any Suit, Information, Libel, or other Prosecution or Proceeding, of any Nature or Kind whatever, shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any Court whatever in any of the said Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories respectively, touching the Force and Effect of any Register granted to any Ship or Vessel, upon a Representation made to any such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, to cause all Proceedings thereon to be stayed, as in the said last-mentioned Act is provided, it shall be lawful, in the Territories under the Government of the *East India* Company, for the Governor General of *India* in Council, or the Governor of the said Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or for the respective Governors in Council or Governors of the said Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, or the Governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore*, and *Malacca*, according to Circumstances, and as the Case may be, and they are respectively authorized and required,

if any such Suit, Information, Libel, or other Prosecution or Proceeding whatever shall have been commenced or shall hereafter be commenced in any of Her Majesty's Courts whatever, in or in any Place subordinate to the said several Presidencies, or the Government of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore,* and *Malacca* respectively, touching the Force and Effect of any Register granted to any Ship or Vessel, upon a Representation made to any such Governor General of *India* in Council, or Governor of the said Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or Governors in Council or Governors of the said Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such Governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore,* and *Malacca*, according to Circumstances, and as the Case may be, to cause all Proceedings thereon to be stayed, if he shall see just Cause so to do, until Her Majesty's Pleasure shall be known and certified to him by Her Majesty, by or with the Advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and such Governor General of *India* in Council, or Governor of the said Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or Governor in Council or Governor of the said Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively, or such Governor of *Prince of Wales Island, Singapore,* and *Malacca* respectively, is hereby required to transmit to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company, to be by them forthwith forwarded to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to be laid before Her Majesty in Council, an authenticated Copy of the Proceedings in every such Case, together with his Reasons for causing the same to be stayed, and such Documents properly verified as he may judge necessary for the Information of Her Majesty.

Construction of Term.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Term "Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter" shall for all Purposes of this Act be construed to mean all Places and Seas Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope* to the Straits of *Magellan*.

1841
Recd 24th Sept
Disp 27th do

Chas W. Hoy
Head Pilot H.C. Chekedrum
[illegible] Pep

Revenue Department 11

(19)

No.

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will lay before Government for orders the accompanying

19th Octr 1840

letter from Mr Blackburne Principal Collector of Madura, requesting that certain lands enumerated in a Schedule which accompanies his letter, and taxed at Rupees 60 per Annum, be granted for the support of a Chettrum built at Chittamputty, nine Miles from Madura, in lieu of the waste granted for its endowment in the Minutes of Consultation of date the 8th July 1836.

These

These it will be seen from Mr. Blackburne's letter cannot be cultivated, and consequently the object of Government is lost. Under this explanation it is trusted that Mr. Blackburne's application will meet with approval.

Rev.e B.d Office,
Fort St. George,
19th November, 1840

(Signed) P. B. Smollett
Secretary

No. 1418.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 21st December, 1840.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(Here enter 19 November 1840, No. 438)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the

grant

(20) 13

grant of the lands referred to in the above letter in lieu of the endowment authorized under date the 8th July 1836 for the support of the Choultry at Chittamputty which is hereby cancelled, provided there be no more cultivable waste available, to be given in lieu of the Cawnies Ac 11 - 13¼ represented by the Principal Collector to be under cultivation

Signed/ H. Chamier
Chief Secretary.-

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th January, 1841.-

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation with transcript of the letter on which it is founded be furnished to the Principal Collector of Madura, with reference to

Mr.

Mr. Blackburne's communication
of the 19th October last.—

(A true Extract)

Rec'd 17th Jan. 1841 JB

R. Holt (?)
Secretary.

Desp. 16 Jan. 1841.
Comp. L. Lambert

Revenue Department

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying Rules framed by them for the Yeomiah Department, which have received the Sanction of Government, and to request that the provisions therein contained may be strictly attended to.

From Government 24th Decr. 1840.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
18th January, 1841.

Desp 27 Do
Recd 30th

[illegible]
Secretary

Comp [illegible]

Rules regarding Yeomiahs -

A complete Descriptive Roll of all the Yeomiahdars - Male and Female, in each District, to be kept in the Form A. in the Appendix, - and in the Column of remarks there shall be invariably stated, as regards each Female Yeomiahdar, whether she is married or single, the name of her Father, and, if married, the name of her husband and Father in law. -

2. - Each Yeomiahdar shall be furnished with a Certificate under the signature of the Collector of the District

where

where the Yeomiah is payable, containing his or her age, a descrip=tion of his or her person &ca. in the Form B. in the Appendix. And this document shall be pro=duced and examined before each payment is made.

3. No Incumbent shall be allowed to receive his or her Yeomiah through a Vakeel, except Gosha women or Indivi=duals specially exempted from the operation of this Rule under the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

4. No person shall be allowed to act as the Vakeel of a Yeomiahdar except he be

as

a Yeomiahdar himself. and each
Vakeel before receiving payment
shall be required to produce,
besides a Vakalutnamah and
the Yeomiah Certificate, a Cer-
tificate of the existence and
identity of the party, attested
by two Male Yeomiahdars—
and it shall be clearly under-
stood that if the said Certificate
be found false the Yeomiahs
of the Vakeels and attesting
Witnesses shall be liable to for-
feiture.

5.— If payment of a
Yeomiah be not claimed within
6 Months from the date of the
last payment, it shall not

be

be continued or the arrears discharged without the special sanction of Government.-

6.- Every Yeomiahdar with the exception of Gosha women shall be inspected once in six Months by the Collector of the District in which they reside or one of his European Subordinates.-

7.- Town Cazees shall keep a Register of the deaths among the Yeomiahdars within their respective jurisdictions, and an authenticated Copy of such Register shall be furnished Monthly to the Collector of the District.-

Register

Register or Descriptive Roll of Yeomi[...]

Number.	Purpose for which granted.	Particulars of the Original Grant.					Period of renewal and under what authority	Particulars of the relations dependent
		Number.	Date.	Name.	By what autho=rity granted.	Amount.		Names.
						Rs A.P.		Memo In filling up this Column the names of the present Yeomiahdar and those of his relations with their relationship to him should be shown.

(24)

ranted in the District of

67

ent Yeomahdar and the
on the Yeomiah.

... or natural defects	Size	Age	How related to the original Grantee.	How related to the last Yeomiah-dar.	Amount of Monthly Yeomiah.	Terms of Yeomiah.	Remarks.
	F I.	Y. M			Rs A P		

Certificate of a Yeomiah granted to

Number of Certificate.	Number on the Register.	Date of Certificate.	Names of the present Yeomiahdar and the relations dependent upon the Yeomiah.	Caste, Religion and Sex.	Size.		Age at the date of Certificate		Indelible marks and other signs or natural defects.	Place to which grants
					F.	I.	Y.	M		
			Memo. In filling up this Column the name of the present Yeomiahdar and those of his relatives with their relationship to him, should be shewn.							

in the District of—

	Particulars of the original Grant.									
	Date.	Name.	By what authority granted.	Amount.	How related to the original Grantee.	How related to the last Incumbent.	Period of renewal and under what authority.	Amount of Monthly Consideration.	Terms of [illegible]	Remarks
				R A P				R A P		

True Copies

[illegible]
Secretary.—

Recd 30th June 3 [illegible]

[illegible] Sub.

35

(26)

Revenue Department.

To

The Collector of

Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Circular orders dated 13th July 1826, to transmit for your information, an Extract from the Register of Petitions for the month of December last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[signature]

Asst. Sub. Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
25th Jany 1841.
despd. 29th Do.
Recd. 2 Feby 13

53

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of December 1840.

No.	Name of the Petitioner.	Purport of the Petition.	Order of the Board.
1824 (27)	From Iyenperoomall Pillay a Private in the Light Company of the 13th Regt. N. I.	Prays for the recovery of 40 Cawnies of land in the Madura District, formerly in the possession of his father.	With reference to the Endorsement dated 5th November 1840 on Petitioner's address, the Pl. Collector of Madura is requested to state briefly the nature of Petitioner's claim to the land in question. 7th December 1840. (True Extract) [signature] Actg. [illegible] Secy.

Recd. 2 Feby 1841 JD

(28) 39

Rev. Departt.

55

To

The Principal Collector of
Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th Instant, and to inform you that they will lose no time in furnishing you with their sentiments regarding the boundary dispute alluded to in your letter of the 7th November last, when they shall have received information on certain points, which

which they have required from
the acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

Revᵉ. Bᵈ. office,
Fort Sᵗ. George,
28ᵗʰ Janʸ. 1841.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedᵗ. Servant

Despᵈ 1ˢᵗ Feby. do
Recd 5ᵗʰ JB

[illegible]
Secretary

Compᵈ [illegible]

(29) 81

Revenue Department

57

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 4th February 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 19th January 1841.

R.

(Here enter No. 10)

Ordered that the following Indorsement be passed upon original Petition No. 1824 of 1840.

"The Board of Revenue having referred to the Principal Collector of Madura, decline under the explanation of that Officer to interfere in the Petitioner's behalf".

(A true Extract)

Ack 11 Feb 1841 Rec. 15th /B

[illegible signature]

Revenue Department.

54.

To the Principal Collector of
Madura.

Sir,

With reference to the case of dismissal by the Sub Collector, of Narrain Gounden, Nattamgar of Iyempully Talook, reported in your Return for the Month of September 1840, I am directed to observe that it does not seem to the Board that any criminality can be attached to Narrain Gounden from the mere retention of the Gold ornament alluded to, and that, unless weightier causes than the one alleged have influenced his

th September 1840

his removal, a temporary suspension
from Office would have been a
inadequate punishment for the
offence.-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Serv[ant]

A. Maclean[?]
Secretary.

Revenue Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
8th February 1841.
Desp 12 Do.
Recd 16th Bd

Compd. Thos. Lambert

(31) 77

61

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th February 18[illegible]

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 19th January 1841.

(Here enter No. 12)

Ordered that the following endorsement be passed upon Petition No. 1836 of 1840.

"The Board of Revenue having referred to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura approve of his Proceedings, and do not see occasion to issue any orders in the matter

to

which this Petition relates"

(A true Extract)

Recd. 21st Feby. 1841

A. McLeod[?]
Secretary

Decd. 17 Feb 1841.
Comp. J. Lambert

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 25th February 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 11th February 1841.

(Here enter No. 19)

The Board under the circumstances stated are pleased to approve of the Principal Collector's suggestion, and resolve to return the Petition of the Ranee Ungoo Moottoo Nanchyar, with the following Endorsement.

"The Estate of Shevagenga "being retained under the manage-"ment of the Officers of Government

under

under Precept from the Sudr Udalut;
all applications for allowances for
maintainance from the proceeds of
the Zemindary, whether prospective
or in arrear, should be made on
motion thro' the Courts."

(A true Extract)

Rec^d 8th March [illegible]

[illegible]
Secretary.

Desp. 5 March 1841
Comp.
[illegible]

(33) Revenue Department

Circular.

To the Principal Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying printed Copy of an Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 7th October 1840, together with the correspondence therein alluded to, relative to the discharge of a Revenue Defaulter under the Insolvent Act.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient servant

Revenue Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
[illegible] March 1841.

[illegible] Secretary.

[illegible] 5 Do.
Recd 8th [illegible]
[illegible] Lambert

(34) 147

Revenue Department.

EXTRACT from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 7th October 1840, No. 14.

25. Further correspondence relative to the discharge of a Revenue Defaulter under the Insolvent Act, transmitted.

10. We concur in the opinion expressed by the Government of India that it is not expedient to legislate for the special protection of Government from the ordinary operation of the Insolvent Act. The State must rather look for protection from loss to the discretion of it's Officers in not accepting either as farmers, or as sureties, persons whose means are insufficient to enable them to fulfil their engagements with the Government.

EXTRACT *from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th September 1837.*

Read the following letter.

No. 103.

To H. CHAMIER, Esq.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Legislative. SIR,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 987, dated the 24th Ultimo, submitting papers in regard to a Revenue defaulter named V. Tummanah Chitty, who has obtained his discharge under the Insolvent Act, and as it appears that no exception is made in the Indian Insolvent Court in respect to Revenue due to Government, recommending, if necessary, that an Act for assimilating the Indian Insolvent Act with the English, which excludes debts of the Crown comprising Revenue debts, may be passed for securing the Revenues of the Madras Presidency.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council entertains some doubts as to the expediency of the suggested provision; but previously to entering into a further consideration of the question, he is desirous of being informed of the circumstances under which the Insolvent referred to obtained his discharge—whether by payment of three fourths of the amount of his debts, or by the consent of creditors to the amount of more than one half in number and value of the debts established.

FORT WILLIAM, the 14th August 1837. (Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The Board of Revenue will, in communication with the Company's Solicitor, furnish the information required by the Government of India in the foregoing letter.

(Signed) HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor.

From Government 14th Septr. 1837. SIR,—Para. 1. The Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government, direct me to request you will ascertain from the proper Officer in the Supreme Court and report the circumstances under which Vurgapagary Tummana Chitty obtained his discharge as an Insolvent thro' the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras. The Petition of this individual it would appear from a correspondence in this office, was ordered for hearing on the 12th May 1837.

2. Government desire to know whether V. Tummana Chitty obtained his discharge by payment of three fourths of the amount of his debts, or by the consent of creditors to the amount of more than one half in number and value of the debts established.

(Signed) P. B. SMOLLETT, *Actg. Secretary.*

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 25th Septr. 1837.

To the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,

SIR,—In reply to your letter to me of the 25th Ultimo, requesting me to enquire and report the circumstances under which Vurgapagary Tummana Chitty obtained his discharge as an Insolvent from the Insolvent Court, I have the honor to state that it was done upon his having filed a Petition for that purpose and a Schedule of his property as directed by the Act of Parliament—he then being a Prisoner under process from the Supreme Court in the Debtors' Gaol at Madras.

His Petition was heard upon his application, and it does not appear that he has paid any of his creditors any portion of their debts, nor that any of them consented to his discharge.

His debts as stated in his Schedule amount to more than 64,000 Rupees and his credits to nearly 25,000 Rupees, but his other property is only estimated at a few Rupees.

Madras, 3d October 1837. (Signed) N. B. ACWORTH, *Hon. Co.'s Solicitor.*

No. 558.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—With reference to the order of Government under date the 14th Ultimo, No. 1283, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the accompanying letter from the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor, reporting that V. Tummanah obtained his discharge as an Insolvent from the Insolvent Court upon his having filed a Petition for that purpose and a Schedule of his property, he then being a prisoner under process from the Supreme Court, and that it does not appear that he has paid any of his creditors any part of their debts or that any of them consented to his discharge.

3d October 1837.

(Signed) P. B. SMOLLETT, *Secretary.*

Revenue Board Office, Fort St. George, 9th October 1837.

EXTRACT *from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th May 1838.*

Read the following letter.

No. 271.

To H. CHAMIER, Esq.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Legislative. SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 17th of October last (No. 1460), with it's enclosures, and to the previous correspondence on the subject of the discharge of a Revenue defaulter by the Insolvent Court of Madras, I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to forward to you, in order to it's being laid before the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Advocate General Pearson, dated the 16th Ultimo.

2. On a full consideration of the matter, His Honor in Council has come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to legislate for the special protection of Government from the ordinary operation of the Insolvent Act.

3. On this side of India, no inconvenience has been felt, and none is anticipated, from the circumstance that that Law gives the State no special privileges as a Creditor.—The Laws furnish the Revenue authorities with abundant powers for the recovery of all balances, from all property possessed by the defaulter or by his surety, (where the land is not itself the security); and without sufficient security no farms are let. But no defaulters are kept in jail after they have given up all their property; and this they are obliged to do before they can obtain a discharge under the Insolvent Act.—Further, tho' released from confinement, they cannot obtain an absolute release under that Act from all liability on account of their debts, except under circumstances which in the great majority of cases, must prove them to have acted honestly by their creditors.

4. But it does not appear from the enclosures of your letter of the 24th July last that there has been any fraudulent conduct on the part of the defaulter from whose case the present correspondence has arisen, nor that he is even suspected of having concealed or made away with his property. Nor is it stated that the Revenue authorities took any step to oppose his discharge.

5. On the other hand, Mr. Principal Collector Ogilvie's letter of the 2d May last shews that this defaulter (whose debts amount to more than Rupees 64,000, and his credits to nearly Rupees 25,000, but whose other property is estimated only at a few Rupees,)* was permitted to run in balance to Government to the extent of Rupees 23,022, and that his surety was also in jail, and supported there, pending recovery from the defaulter, at the public expense.

* See Mr. Acworth's letter of 3d October last.

6. But if, as from the facts above stated would seem to be the case, individuals of little or no substance are allowed to take considerable farms of the public revenue, and if persons as poor or poorer than they are, are accepted as sureties for the due performance of their engagements to Government, it is obvious to His Honor in Council that the losses which the State must suffer from such proceedings, cannot be attributed to the Insolvent Act, and that no alteration of that Act, whatever privileges it might confer upon Government, would obviate such losses.

Fort William, the 9th April, 1838. (Signed) R. D. MANGLES, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Ordered that the foregoing letter and it's accompaniment be communicated to the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Acting Secretary's letter of the 9th October 1837, No. 558, and that their attention be particularly drawn to the observations contained in the concluding Para, in the truth and justness of which, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council entirely concurs.

(Signed) H. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

(True Copies.)

P. B. SMOLLETT, *Secretary.*

(35) Rev. Departt. 151

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 4th March, 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 16 February, 1841.

(Here enter No. 24)

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon original Petition No. 1786 of 1840 reported upon in the foregoing letter.

"The Board of Revenue, having referred to the Principal Collector of Madura, consider the claim advanced in this Petition under the explanation of that Officer to be inadmissible."

(A true Extract)

[signature illegible]
Secretary

Despd. 11 March 1841.
[illegible] Tranquebar.
Recd 15 March [illegible]

71

Revenue Department.

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Acting Collector of Tinnevelly has been furnished with instructions to proceed to the Settlement of the Boundary dispute alluded to in your letter of the 7th November last as existing between the Villages of Poovany and Saccaracoody, as it has been ascertained that both these Villages are situated within the

...m Madura
... January 1841
28 — — „

Tinnevelly

154

Tinnevelly Collectorate, and consequently under the immediate jurisdiction of the Collector of that District, altho' the surplus proceeds of the former are alienated for the benefit of the Ramaserum Pagoda.

Rev.e B.d Office,
Fort St. George,
24.th March, 1841.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant.

[illegible]
Secretary.

Dup 5 D.
Rec.d 8.t [illegible]

Confd.
Thos Lambert

(37) 103

Rev. Departt

No. 62

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Sir

Para 1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you will lay before Government
[illegible] January 1841. the accompanying application from Mr. Blackburne Principal Collector of Madura for authority to appropriate an extent of waste land calculated to yield Rupees 80 per Annum in the Village of Palkanauth in his District. The object of the grant is to support three Cavalgars required to

to superintend a substantial
terraced Chuttrum erected by
subscription for the accommoda-
tion of travellers at that Station.

The Board beg to
support this application, a grant
of this nature having been
sanctioned under precisely similar
circumstances by a resolution of
Government of date the 20th Jany
1835. Mr Blackburne it is seen
would prefer that payment be
made in money to the Covalgars,
and the suggestion seems entitled
to favorable consideration.

Revd. Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
11th Feby. 1841

(Signed) J. B. Smollett
Secretary

Extract

(38)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 9th March 1841.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council grants authority for the assignment of waste land of the extent of Koolies 125-12¼ annas and assessed at Rupees (80) eighty per annum, for the support of three Cavilgars to be stationed at the Choultry erected for the accommodation of Travellers at the Village of Palkanauth in the District of Madura.

(Signed) Hy. Chamier
Chief Secretary

Extract

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 15th March 1841.

Ordered that transcript of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation with Copy of the letter to the Chief Secretary on which it is founded be furnished to the Principal Collector of Madura, for his information and guidance, with reference to his communication of the 18th January last.

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary

Desp. 26th March 1841. Recd 30th [illegible]
Comp. [illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 22^d March, 1841.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 27th October, 1840.

(Here enter No. 1126.)

Resolved, that a Copy of Dr. Royle's Paper on Grasses &ca. be forwarded to each of the Collectors in the Provinces, for his information.

(A true Extract)

[illegible] Secretary.

Recd 3 April [illegible]

Desp. 30 March 1841
Exd. [illegible]

ON THE CORN AND PASTURE GRASSES OF INDIA.

Grasses, forming the most natural of orders, are the most extensively diffused, and at the same time the most useful of vegetables; a few species affording the corn which forms a great portion of the daily sustenance of millions of human beings; while others afford pasture for cattle, which are themselves to form the remainder of the food of many, especially of northern nations. They are extremely numerous, nearly two thousand species being at present known, and thus forming nearly one-twentieth of the plants described in systematic works; but if the number of indivi-duals be considered, the portion is immensely greater. They are found in all parts of the world, both on land and in water, in dry and in moist situations, in hot and cold, tropical and temperate climates, though different tribes, genera and species, inhabit these several situations. Those in tropical situations such as *Bamboo* and *Saccharum*, with broad foliage, often attain a great height, the former often fifty or sixty feet, and the latter tall enough to conceal herds of elephants, while the verdant turf of northern regions is formed of short and compact grassy tufts. As they are abundant and large in foliage in tropical situations, so do the species which extend along the foot of the Himalayas form a grass jungle sufficiently high to conceal the elephant and rhinoceros, while in ascending, we find many of the same genera and species which are met with in proceeding from the equator to the poles. These have all been examined and named by Professor Nees von Esenbeck, to whom I am indebted for MS. descriptions of the new genera and species.

The grasses, forming the greatest portion of the pasture for horses, cattle and sheep, in most parts of the world, at the same time that they yield grain, which forms three-fourths of the food of man, are necessarily the most important class of plants in an economical and political point of view. Their culture forms the greater portion of the agriculture of all countries, and has in Europe been studied to an extent, and with a care, to which the agriculture of the East is a stranger; for besides the preparation of the soil, and the addition of the composts and manures, the most minute attention has been paid, by many scientific farmers, to every point of the culture of each particular cereal grass, so that their cultivation has been of late years greatly improved, their utmost productiveness very carefully ascertained, and new rules obtained for the use of the merely practical farmer. These points embrace a consideration of the species, and varieties, their native country, soil, manure, climate, and season of cultivation, with the preparation of the seed, its quantity, and the mode of sowing, as well as the after-culture, and the harvesting, including the mode of reaping, the threshing, ascertaining the produce, as well as the proportion of flour; besides considering the various uses to which the grain, the flour, chaff, and straw, may be applied. Few of these points have been accurately ascertained with respect to any of the corn or pasture-grasses cultivated in India, though few subjects offer greater inducements for close inquiry, and careful experiment. The many Agricultural Societies now established in different parts of India will find among them very important subjects for experimental investigation, as the slightest enlargement in the size of a grain, or the least increase in the productiveness of an ear of corn, when extended into the agriculture of a country, will so infinitely increase its resources and revenues.

The grains cultivated in Great Britain are chiefly different species, and varieties, of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, and occasionally Maize and Canary Corn (*Phalaris canariensis*); to these have been added, in the S. of Europe, Rice, Maize, and the different kinds of Millet, which have been chiefly introduced from India, as *Panicum miliaceum*, *Setaria italica*, and *Sorghum vulgare*; *Setaria germanica*, German millet, and *Digitaria Sanguinalis*, or Polish millet. The season of cultivation, in Europe, is confined to the summer, with the exception of wheat, which is sown in autumn; but in India, where the cultivation of wheat and barley forms the agriculture of the country, as much as rice, sugar-cane, and millet, the seasons of cultivation are very dif-ferent. Wheat, barley, and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) being cultivated in the months which correspond to the winter of European climates; that is, from October to March; while rice, maize, *joar* and *bajra*, and the other smaller grains, are cultivated in the rainy season; that is, from the middle of June to the middle and end of September.

The grains which are cultivated in N. India are first, different varieties of wheat, *Triticum vulgare* Nees, which are red and white, *lal* and *mukhmee*, awned and awnless, as, first, *lal-gehoon* var., *autumnale*, or *moondla-gehoon*, *fusca*, or *peela-gehoon*, and var., *velutina*, *kunnee-gehoon*; many other varieties are probably known to the Zumeendars, but these are very distinct from each other, and may be clearly described. Wheat having been one of the earliest cultivated grains, is most probably of Asiatic origin, as Asia was no doubt the earliest civilized, as well as the first peopled country. It is known to the Arabs under the name of *hinteh*; to the Persians as *gundoom*; Hindee, *gehoon* and *kunuk*. The species of barley cultivated in the plains of India, and known by the Hindee and Persian name *juo*, Arabic *shaeer*, is *Hordeum hexastichon*. As both wheat and barley are cultivated in the plains of India in the winter months, where none of the species of these genera are indigenous, it is probable that both have been introduced into India from the north, that is, from the Persian, or perhaps from the Tartarian region, where these and other species of barley, are most successfully and abundantly cultivated. *Panicum miliaceum*, or common millet, is the only small grain cultivated at this season of the year. It is called *cheena*, by the natives of India; Arab. *dukhun*; Pers. *urzun*, and is, like the preceding, common to the cultivation of Europe, and of India. Oats, *Avena sativa*, are also now cultivated in the same

season with wheat, and barley, by some European gentlemen, by whom the grain was introduced on account of their horses. *Avena sterilis* is found, as well as *A. fatua*, in fields of wheat and barley in the plains of North-western India, flowering in March.

Rice is of course the grain most extensively cultivated in India, not only in the southern parts, but also in the northern provinces, as well as in the Himalayas in the rainy season. Numerous varieties are known to, and named by, the Zumeendars or farmers of India, and some of these yield the finest rice, as that cultivated in Pilibeet, though only the inferior kinds are imported into this country; whence it has been inferred that all Indian rice is inferior to the American, notwithstanding that it was first introduced into the latter country from India. It is known to the natives of India by the name *chawul*, while the plant is called *dhan*; the Persian name of rice is *birinj*, and the Arabic *aruz*, whence probably *oryza*, and the English rice. The different kinds of *Sorghum*, commonly called *joar* or *jooar*, and in some works Great, or Indian Millet, constitute an important branch of Indian culture, this is known to the Persians by the name of *jawurs-hindee*; to the Arabs by the name *zurut*, and also to various tribes by that of *durra*. The species commonly grown are *Sorghum vulgare* and *S. bicolor* (*kala-jooar*), referred by Dr. Roxburgh to *Andropogon*, and which he describes as being cultivated in a rather elevated, good soil; (seed-time October, and harvest-time January,) and the produce as being often upwards of an hundred-fold. Dr. Roxburgh observes, "It is probable that through the whole of Southern Asia, as many of the inhabitants live on the various kinds of dry, or small grain, as upon rice, and they are reckoned fully as wholesome as that is." *S. cernuum* is a distinct species; a variety of which he describes as being cultivated by the inhabitants of the Munnipore district, and as forming the staff of life of those mountaineers, because one of the few articles of their agriculture. *S. saccharatum* is another species described by him as much cultivated over various parts of India, during the rainy and cold seasons, upon land which is too high for rice. The straw of all is much valued as fodder for cattle, being cut up into small pieces, and called *kurbee*.

Zea mays, Maize or Indian corn, a native of S. America, and so extensively cultivated both in Peru and Mexico, has been introduced, not only into the United States of America, but also into Africa and Asia, and even into the southern parts of Europe; its cultivation has been attempted in England, chiefly by the influence of the late Mr. Cobbett. It is calculated that next to rice, it is the grain which supplies food to the greatest number of the human race, and that it is capable of cultivation when the summer temperature equals or exceeds that common to latitude 45°, and even to 48°. This extensive cultivation is remarkable in a plant, originally a native of S. America, and may be ascribed partly to its probably having been a mountain plant of those latitudes, and also to its requiring a less degree of moisture than rice, as well as to some of its varieties coming to maturity in so short a space of time as forty days. It has been introduced into India, and is cultivated both in the plains and in the Himalayas, but not so extensively as its productiveness and value as a grain would warrant; nor are the modes of cultivation adapted to insure the greatest degree of productiveness, either with respect to the quantity of grain or of straw. It is more extensively employed in India with the seeds roasted while still green, than as a grain to be converted into flour; but if cultivated for this purpose, according to the most approved course of agriculture, it would probably be found more productive than some of the grains now cultivated in India. These consist of *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (*koda*), and its varieties, which are much cultivated, and form a great portion of the diet of many of the natives; as also *P. miliare*, which Dr. Roxburgh describes as being extensively cultivated, and as forming the diet of the natives in the Peninsula. *P. frumentaceum*, which is their *sanwuk*, and its varieties, called *mundoosanwuk* and *samkee*, yielding between fifty and sixty-fold, and *Pennisetum* (*Setaria*) *italica*, commonly called Italian millet, yielding the former proportion. It is the *kungni* of the natives of India, Arab. *sunak*. *Penicillaria spicata*, Hindee *bajra*, Arab. *jawurus*, which forms much of the diet of the poorer natives. *Eleusine corocana* (*mundooa*), with *E. stricta* of Roxburgh, appear, however, to be the most prolific of the cultivated grasses, as the ordinary product is 120-fold; and he describes one variety as yielding even 500-fold in the Rajamundry Circars. One plant of *E. stricta* he particularly describes as having borne not less than 81,000 seeds. Besides these cultivated species, the grains of others growing in a wild state are collected, and form articles of diet with the poorer classes of the natives of India, as of *Panicum floridum* (*furtee*), *P. Helopus* (*kouree*), *P.* (*Echinochloa*) *hispidulum* (*dhand*).

To the cultivated kinds some others might be easily added, if it were desirable, as *Setaria germanica*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Festuca aquatica*, *Glyceria fluitans*, &c. suited either to the plains or mountains of India.

The cultivation of Pasture-grasses having only so recently formed a part of English agriculture, it cannot be expected that much attention should have been paid to the subject of Hay and Pasture-grasses in India, though some districts, as that of Hurriana*, like the natural pastures and meadows of the British isles, are celebrated for their pastures, and their herds of cattle. The subject is one of the greatest importance, not only as affording pasture for horses and agricultural cattle, but also for improved breeds of sheep, which India is likely to produce, and to export their wool. The plains of India being subject to great heat, with drought at one season,

* As the district of Hurriana is celebrated for its pasture-grasses, I requested my friend, Col. Colvin, of the Bengal Engineers, to make a collection of the grasses in the neighbourhood of Hansi, which he was good enough to do, and sent me a small collection of very fine specimens, but which, I did not find, differed much in kind from those in the Doab. They belonged to the genera *Panicum*, *Pennisetum*, *Cenchrus*, *Chaetaria*, *Vilfa*, *Dactyloctenium*, *Chloris*, *Eleusine*, *Achrachne*, *Poa*, several species of *Eragrostis*, and *Andropogon*.

and heavy rains at another, cannot be expected to present any pasture-grounds resembling those of the best parts of Europe; but the temperature of the cold weather months, especially in the northern provinces, being such as to be most favourable for the cultivation of the same cereal grasses as in Europe, it is not surprising that good grass is produced there, and that many European gentlemen prepare very excellent hay. Their rapid growth, great height, and subsequent dryness, render many of the Indian grasses unfit for pasture at the end of the year. This the inhabitants of the tracts at the base of the Himalayas, as well as those within these mountains remedy, by yearly burning down the old and dry grass, so as to allow the young blades, which immediately sprout up, to afford fodder for their cattle. But Europeans in India infinitely prefer, or indeed only give their horses, the creeping stems and leaves, scraped off the ground by the grass-cutter, of that grass, which is known by the name of *doob* or *doorba*, and which flowers, nearly all the year round, and is, fortunately, by far the most common in every part of India. In Northern India it is a common practice to form lawns and pastures of moderate extent, by planting pieces of the creeping stems of this grass, which yields excellent hay in what is the spring of the year in Europe. Dr. Roxburgh, writing in the south of India, also describes it as the most valuable kind, as forming three-fourths of the food of their horses and cows. By the Brahmins of the coast it is held sacred to Ganesha, (the Jonas of the Ancients,) under the name of *Doorwall*; it has sometimes been introduced into England, but it is a well-known British species, though not common, being the *Panicum*, or *Cynodon Dactylon* of botanists. Cattle are also fed on chopped straw (*bhoosa*), as well as on the stalk of the *joar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), cut into small pieces, and then called *kurbee*, of this all kinds are remarkably fond. They are also fond of the straw of many other of the cultivated *Gramineæ*, as of *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, and *Kora*, *Penicillaria spicata*, *Panicum italicum*, *frumentaceum*, *miliare*, and *Eleusine ægyptiaca*. Buffaloes, also, are fed on *kans*, or *Imperata* (*Saccharum*) *spontanea*, and its varieties, which are stacked for this purpose.

India is not, however, destitute of pasture-grasses, but they belong to genera and tribes different from those of Europe, as to *Panicum*, *Eragrostis*, *Saccharum*, *Rottboellia*, &c. Besides the above-mentioned, cattle are also fond of such grasses as *Panicum colonum*, *setigerum*, *repens*, *hirsutum*, and *miliare*; *Digitaria ciliaris*, *Rottboellia glabra*, and *Andropogon Martini**, a native of the high lands of Ballaghaut, whence the seeds were brought by the late General Martin, and taken to Lucknow, as well as transmitted to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. He was induced to take particular notice of this long grass, in consequence of observing how voraciously fond the cattle were of it, notwithstanding its having so strong an aromatic and pungent taste, that, not only the flesh of the animals, but also the milk and butter, have a very strong scent of it. Dr. Malcolmson, to whom I am indebted for specimens of this grass, which he obtained in the Deccan, where it is universally spread over the trap districts, though seldom seen on the ordinary granite of that tract, informs me, that he has by it traced green-stone dikes for great distances across granite soils—the luxuriant growth, of *A. Martini*, contrasting remarkably with the thin and low *A. Polystachyus*, of the granite. He also informs me, that the Patans and succeeding Mahomedan Governments valued the pasture of some of the sand-stone hills south of the Kistna river, where the lemon-grass (an *Andropogon Nardoides?*), is found, so highly as to reserve it for their own cavalry, or the right to cut and sell it, was rented as a monopoly to the highest bidders; but this was abolished about twenty-five years ago. The pasture of the Nalla Malla Hills, in sight of these, is considered bad, though more luxuriant, growing on a calcareous rock passing into a clay slate. Dr. Malcolmson, with these grasses, also collected specimens of the Nuth, or Nuthoo, grass, of Bellary, and the Ceded Districts, of which an account has been given by Dr. Wight in the Madras Literary and Scientific Journal; it is remarkable for the great difficulty of eradicating it when once it has taken possession of the soil. Dr. W. has named this grass *Ischæmum pilosum*, but if so widely diffused it can hardly have escaped the notice of all previous botanists; especially as every government that has ruled in these districts has, from time immemorial, been paying large sums for its eradication. It is chiefly found in the "black cotton ground," and differs from nearly all the other herbaceous plants found there, by its widely-spreading, perennial roots, or underground stems, all the others having either fibrous annual roots, or very long tapering perennial ones, with the stem, even when procumbent, generally annual, and altogether above ground. In its creeping habit it resembles *Triticum repens*, in Europe, and some other plants found in sandy soils, which form a valuable provision for binding the loose materials among which they grow. Though rewards have been given and revenue remitted, Dr. Wight is of opinion, that the prevalence of this grass is far from being an unmixed evil, as cattle eat it, and large quantities are daily exposed for sale at Bellary, as food for them; and if it could be raised on less valuable soil, it would probably be thought a useful enough plant: he further says that the necessity of granting remission may be doubted, as it may almost be considered as a boon, conferred on these districts by the hand of a bountiful Providence†.

* This plant appears to me, from the specimens, to be only a variety of *Andropogon Nardoides*, v. infra.

† From native information it appears that there are two kinds of *Nuth*, one called *Koondara*, in the *raguda*, or black soil; the other *Gurukor* (*Panicum dactylon*, Lin.) in the *mudub* or mixed soil. The former is styled *pudava* (ship), when the large plough, with twelve bullocks, is required to eradicate it. When in detached spots, it is styled *gumpa* (basket), and may be removed by *wudas*, and other labourers, with pick-axes. The charge for digging out *Nuth*, is from one, to one and a half rupee, for a piece of ground eight yards long, two broad, and four and half deep. If the Nuth does not exceed one-tenth of the land, no cowle or remission is granted. If one-fourth, the assessment on the Nuth portion is remitted, but no cowle granted. From one-quarter to one-half, besides the remission, a cowle is granted for clearing it. The remission granted on account of waste from Nuth, in one village, in *fuzly* 1242, amounted to Rupees 163. 7. 2.; *viz. gumpa nuth*, Rupees 97. 11; *pudava nuth*, 66. 6. 3.

The pastures of the various plains of India might probably be much, and at the same time easily improved, by the introduction of some of the pasture-grasses of Brazil, which are of a gigantic stature, and perfectly tender and delicate. Nees von Esenbeck, as quoted by Dr. Lindley, informs us that the *Coapim de Angola* of Brazil, *Panicum spectabile*, grows six or seven feet high; while other equally gigantic species constitute the field crops on the banks of the Amazons.

The base of the Himalayas, we have noticed, is clothed with a dense grass jungle, among which species of *Saccharum*, and *Andropogon*, are the most conspicuous and the tallest, but when full grown, necessarily too coarse to serve either for pasture or for hay; they are, therefore, yearly burnt down, after which the young blade springs up, affording excellent pasture for herds of cattle. As we ascend the mountains, tropical forms gradually disappear, and those of temperate regions take their place, while at certain elevations, where the cold of winter is severe, and the temperature of the rainy season equable and moist, at the same time moderately high, we find many species of grasses, of tropical genera, perfectly at home, in situations which are, in winter, covered with snow; but as those elevations have their own peculiar species belonging to European genera, which are able to withstand the winter's cold, there is at all times abundant pasture in the neighbourhood of most of the Himalayan villages, and according to the season of the year the sheep, and cattle, are driven to different ranges and elevations. The sward upon these mountains is exactly like, though somewhat more luxuriant, than that met with in the mountains of Scotland, or of Wales; and the sheep and cattle fed on them have the fineness and flavour of those fed on grain in the plains of India.

The grasses in the Himalayas we have seen belong to such genera as (*Agrostis*); Fox-tail grass, (*Alopecurus*); Cat's-tail, (*Phleum*); Meadow-grass, (*Poa*); Fescue, *Festuca*; Cock's-foot, (*Dactylis*); Bent-grass, (*Agrostis*); Oat grass, (*Avena*); *Bromus*, and others, which are equally characteristic of European meadows and pastures; but it is still more important, that many of the *very species*, which are accounted the best pasture-grasses in England, are among those found in the Himalayas; as, for instance, Cock's-foot grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*); Annual, Narrow-leaved, and Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass, *Poa annua*, *P. angustifolia*, and *P. pratensis*; Cat's-tail or Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*; Purple Fescue-grass, (*Festuca rubra*), which from its greater produce is considered preferable to the *F. ovina*, specially called Sheep's Fescue grass. Besides these, there are, as has been already shewn, a number of species, belonging to the same genera, and analogous in nature, some of which may even be superior, to the best grasses of England, where they might be worthy of introduction; shewing, at all events, how easily any other grasses, as biennial rye-grass, might be successfully introduced, though this may not appear to be at all necessary where the natural pasture is already so good. But it would be of considerable importance to find some pasture-grasses suited to the plains of India, or the table land of the Peninsula, and the Dukhun, and such a series as would afford pasture, in the different seasons of the year, as the cold, the hot, and the rainy; the first might be furnished, perhaps, from the north, and the second, probably from the south of Europe, while tropical countries are alone likely to furnish those fitted for the last. The creeping-rooted, and stoloniferous kinds, grew readily in almost any soil. In Europe attention is paid to hay-grasses, both of temporary, and of permanent duration; also to those adapted for pasturage, and to these, as yielding early or late pasturage, as well as those suited to different kinds of soil. The subject has in England obtained great and deserved attention, but no where so conspicuously as in the experiments instituted on this subject by John, Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, and carried into execution there by Mr. Sinclair, and detailed in the work, entitled "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis;" for a copy of which I was indebted, when in India, to the late venerable Dr. Carey: a very useful abstract of this work is given in Mr. Loudon's excellent Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

The grasses, though humble in appearance, and inconspicuous in inflorescence, are, as we have seen, among the most important of plants; they are among the first to grow upon new or barren soils, and thus moderating the extremes of heat and cold, serve to modify climate, at the same time they prevent land, which has long been in use from becoming sterile, in consequence of the yearly additions which they make to the soil, of organized matter from their own decay. Their universal diffusion, and great similarity in nature, has rendered easy the colonization of distant lands by man, as well as the transport of herbivorous cattle from one part of the world to another. No plants, therefore, are more worthy of continued and extended experiments in India, as few things can more effectually benefit society, or promote the best interests of the country, than increasing the productivenes of a Cereal grain, or improving the culture of a Pasture-grass, except it be introducing new kinds of each, suited to the different parts of the wide-spread territories, and diversified climates, of that empire, knowing, as expressed in the terse language of Linnæus, that *Gramina, folia pecoribus et jumentis læta pascua, semina minora avibus, majora hominibus esculenta sunt.*

Closely allied to the Grasses as are the Sedges, it is remarkable that so few of them should be useful, as pasture grasses; none, indeed, are mentioned among those in the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," and they yield in Europe very indifferent fodder, though useful for bedding and litter; but *Scirpus cæspitosus* forms a great portion of the food of cattle and sheep in the Highlands of Scotland in March and till the end of May; and the several varieties of *S. maritimus*, found in different countries, are greedily eaten by cattle. As *Cyperaceæ* are much more abundant in India than in Europe; we have few pastures there free from them, and Dr. Roxburgh enumerates species of *Kyllingia, Courtoisia, Cyperus, Abildgaardia, Scirpus, Isolepis, Fuirena, Fimbristylis*, and *Trichelostylis*, as common in pasture grounds in India, though only a few, as *Cyperus dubius* and *hexastachyus*, are particularly specified as being eaten by cattle.

Recd. 3 April 1841

193

(42)

63

Revenue Department.

To

The Pl. COLLECTOR of

Madura. Rd

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Circular orders dated 13th July 1826, to transmit for your information, an Extract from the Register of Petitions for the months of Jany & Feby last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
5 April 1841.
Despd 16 Do.
Recd 19th JB

R Waters
Sub Secretary.

195

(43)

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petition for the Month of January 1841.

No.	Name of the Petitioner	Purport of the Petition	Order of the Board
24 of 1841	From Moottoo Vejiah Ragoo-nada Ranee Angamoottoo Nacheyar, the Zemindar of Sevagungay in the Zillah of Madura.	Prays orders for the continuance of the monthly sanctioned allowance of 500 Rupees from April 1838 in arrear.	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report whether or not there is any objection to a compliance with the Petitioner's request for payment of her allowance in arrear. If there is not, he is requested to take the necessary steps to meet her wishes. 25th January 1841.

(A true Extract)

[illegible signature]

[illegible]

Rec

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of February 1841.

Nos.	Names of the Petitioners	Purports of the Petitions	Orders of the Board.
210 of 1841	From Paryamaury Pala=neeyaa and others Inhabit=ants of the Villages of Singumpedary and Caulpoor subject to the Talook of Trepatoor in the District of Madura.	Complain that they are pre=vented from reaping their Crops, and that a higher &c Teervah has been imposed.	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report by Endorsement on the subject of this Petition. 18th February 1841

1900
of 1840

From Rungasawmy Rajah son of Ungalasawmy Rajah Prince of Kundy now residing at Chickell in Ramnad in the Zillah of Madura.	Prays orders to continue to him the payment of his share of a pension, authorized by the Will of his late father.	Referred to the Principal Collector of Madura for report. 25th February 1841.

(A true Extract)

R. Porter
Sub Secretary.

Recd 19th April 1813

190

To

The Principal Collector of
Madura.

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th Ultimo No 35.

2 The Board desire to know how the parties have rendered themselves liable to keep in order a portion of the avenue Trees &ca — under what authority they have been required to do this, whether they are remunerated for so doing and on what scale, and, lastly, upon what

what grounds the Petitioners claim
an exemption from the duty to
which you state they are liable.

Revd Bd Office,
Fort St George,
8th April 1841
Desp 13 Do
Recd 16th /B

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

[illegible]
Secretary

Con'd [illegible]

order issued (26) Revenue Department

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura

Sir

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that Government, under date the 6th Instant, have been pleased to authorize the allowance received by the late Proprietor of the Zemindary of Comaravadyan in Dindigul to be registered in the name of his eldest son Mootooveerapah Leckya Naiken, as proposed in your letter of the 4th March. The amount being paid to

to his mother, the 2nd Widow, until the boy attains his majority –

Revenue Bd Office,
Fort St George,
19 April, 1841 –
Recd 26th 9B

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant

[illegible]
Secretary –

Desp 22d April 1841
Comp. Jno Lambert.

Revenue Department

Circular

To
The Principal Collector of
Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that under date the 6th April the Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that instructions be issued to the Collectors in the Provinces for the general discontinuance of all presentations, in the shape of offerings, on the part of Government at Native festivals - You will be pleased

pleased, accordingly, to conform with these orders, if any such practices should still obtain in your District. —

Revenue Bd. Office, Fort St. George, 22d April, 1841

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Serv[ant]

Desp. 27 Do
Recd. 30th Do

[illegible]
Secretary

Comp. [illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 6th May 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 24th April 1841.

(Here enter No. 43.)

It is presumed that the parties referred to in this communication are not required to do more than is warranted by the general usage of the country but the Board had been led to think that all forced labour without remuneration had been dis-

continued

~~discontinued~~ throughout Mr Blackburne's District.

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon original Petition No 214 of 1841.

"The Board of Revenue have been informed on reference to the Principal Collector of Madura that no labour is exacted from them but which is required by the general usage and custom of the Country."

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary.

Desp 11th May 1841
Comp Schambeck Recd 12th D

23rd Report Petitions [illegible]

Revenue Department

97

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 10th May, 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 23rd April, 1841.

(Here enter No. 41)

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon Petitions 242 of 1840 and 100 of 1841

"Under the explanation afforded by the Principal Collector of Madura in this case, to whom a reference was made, the Board of Revenue decline interfering in the matter at issue. Petitioner if

dissatisfied

...unsatisfied with the decision of the Punchayet is referred to the ordinary courts of adalut.—

(A true Extract)

Recd. 22 Jany 1813

P. [illegible]
Secretary

Desp. 15 May 1815
Comp[illegible] [illegible]

Revenue Department

44

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 10th May 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 23d April, 1841.

(Here enter No. 40)

As none of the correspondence referred to in the foregoing communication has passed thro' the channel of the Board of Revenue it is not deemed necessary to bring the circumstances of the party in Petition 1900 of 1840 before Government for orders. The proper course seems to be for the Principal Collector of Madura to submit the claims of the Petitioner to Government direct, for the decision of Her Majesty's Government in

in Ceylon, if he considers the matter deserving of reference.-

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon Petition No. 1902 of 1840.-

"The Principal Collector of Matura has been furnished with instructions in reference to the claims preferred in this address."-

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary

Despd 22nd May 1841.
Compd
[illegible]
Regd 27th [illegible]

Copy given to [illegible] as requested by him on the 30 Nov 1853.
Lo [illegible] 21 Sept 1855

(52)

103

Revenue Department

To

The Principal Collector of Madura

Sir,

Para 1 I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th January last bringing to notice circumstances connected with the Village of Ramarajah:poorum in the Talook of Madacolum and the tenure by which it is now held.—

2 This having been laid before Government for orders, I am now directed to acquaint

you

you that the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council has been 3d May 18[illegible]
pleased to decide, with the
sanction of the Government of
India, that the Village in question
shall remain with its present
holder Dasa Pundit during his
life, the same to be resumed
on his demise.

Revd Bd Office,
Fort St George,
17th May, 1841.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient Servant

Despd 20 Do
Recd 25th Do

[signature]
Secretary.

Comp. [signature]

Revenue Department

(53)

105

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 20. May 1841.

The Board proceed to take into consideration the Report of the Principal Collector of Madura upon the settlement of the Land Revenue of that District for Fusly 1249.

1. July 1840. (Here Enter)

Para. 1st The season was generally very favorable, particularly for Wet cultivation, the rains having commenced in August and continued in abundance till the 10th November, after which they ceased entirely, in consequence of which the Crops suffered some deterioration

2/558

deterioration for want of a few showers in December which are considered essential to secure a full and healthy ear. The dry Grain Crops were very productive, but the various descriptions of pulse suffered like the Nunjah for want of the after rains.

2 The District was generally healthy with the exception of part of Dindigul, which was visited by a malignant fever similar to that which proved so fatal in it's effects in 1812 and the two following years, it's range, however, was fortunately confined to 29 Villages,

of

of which 25 are represented to have suffered only slightly and the remaining 4 most severely - in the Village of Attoor and Acraputy a hamlet of Parbutty containing a population of 5910 Souls, it is observed that no less than 4011 persons were attacked at the same time of whom 1363 died - Mr. Blackburne appears to have done every thing that his wonted care for the people could suggest to alleviate their sufferings -

3 The settlement Mr. Blackburne observes was made on the same principles as last Fasly the scrutiny into the accounts being made in the

respective

respective Talooks with one exception, and the Puttahs delivered in the presence of the Principal Collector at a succession of different stations in each Talook in a way that no Ryot was kept more than from 1 to 24 hours from his usual avocations. -

4 The total amount of remission granted in the year under review was only Rupees 9,528, in the preceding year it was Rups. 19,020. -

5 "Remission Mr. Blackburne observes "has been granted in every "case where the loss from withered "wet Land Crops exceeded 10 per Cent "of the whole rent roll" &ca, and he Para 5

adds

adds, "I would here take the opportu-
"-nity of recording my opinion that
"in this Collectorate remission should
"be invariably given for all perished
"wet land Cultivation without refer-
"-ence to the Ryot's general rent roll."

Para 8 to 11 6 In their Proceedings
on the settlement of this District
for Fusly 1246 the Board discussed
at length the subject of remissions
for withered Crops, and desired that
the instructions of Government on
this subject contained in the letter
from the Secretary to Government
4th March 1825 might be followed
as far as practicable - It is only
necessary

necessary here to call Mr. Blackburne's attention to these instructions. It is most desirable as far as cir:cumstances permit that these rules should be followed in all Districts, as well for the sake of uniformity of system as because they appear in ordinary seasons to be sufficiently liberal. They are found to work well in other Districts settled under a field assessment, and the Board are unwilling to sanction any departure from them. at the same time they will be ready to attend to any recommendation

from

from Mr. Blackburne for a relaxation
of the rules in particular cases
where he may consider it necessary.

Para 8
7 A comparison given in
this Para of the settlement of Fusly
1248 and 49 exhibits an Increase
of 46,369 in favor of the latter year
which is considered very satisfactory
the further comparison from which
Mr. Blackburne has prosecuted
between the settlement of 1249 and
the average of the three preceding
settlements from 1246 to 1248 both
inclusive also exhibits a result highly favorable, Vizt. an Increase in Fusly
1249 of Rups. 17,2049, but it should be
borne in mind that Fusly 1246 was
a

a very unfavorable year, the settle-
ment having amounted only to
Rupees 1463883 whilst the settle-
ment of the year 1245 immediately
preceding amounted to Rup^s 1750791 -
or Rupees 286908 in excess - if a
comparison be made with the
settlement of 1249 and the average
of the 3 years 45 - 47 and 48, the
Devastanum Revenue
being deducted in all
the Fuslies, the result
will shew an Increase
in favor of Fusly 1249 of
Rupees 23902 -

	Exclusive of Devastanum
Settlement Fusly 1245 ...	1750791
1247 ...	1633630
1248 ...	1662999
	5047420
Average ...	1682473
Fusly 1249 ...	1706375 Exc of Devastanum
Increase ...	23902

8 But the Board attach

little

little importance to this comparison, and notice it only because it is referred to by the Principal Collector, more satisfactory proof of the prosperity of the District and judicious management of Mr. Blackburne is to be found in the punctuality with which a gradual increasing Revenue is realized.

Para 10 9. It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Blackburne thro' the various items of usual remissions. The amount under the Head of perished crops, as noticed before, was only Rs. a P 9,528-9-8, being less than the amount on the same accounts in Fusly 1248 by Rupees 9,492. The explanation of the variation in the items generally is satisfactory. In reference to

to item 7. however the Board remark an extent of 13-5½ Cawnies of Nunjah Land the Hooloos teerwah upon which is Rs a P 50-14-7, newly given on Cawle and converted into Garden upon a Cawle remission of Rs a P 44-8-8, The Board desire to know what description of Garden produce is cultivated on this Land and whether it is usual to grant Nunjah Land, which bears a higher teerwah on Cawle Remission to be converted into Garden.- Statement Col. 40-41

10. The Gross Revenue of the year from every source amounted to Rups. 2408226-2-5, which exceeded the amount of the preceding Fusly by Para 12

by Rups. 76117 - - 11 (altho that also exhibited an Increase above the Revenue of 1247 of Rups. 141554) The entire demand has been collected with the exception of R.s a. P. 2528 - 4 - 3, the balance of Peishcush due upon the Caleemunthai mootah under the temporary management of the Principal Collector -

The Estate of Caleemunthai " it will be in the recollection of Government was taken under the temporary management of the Collector for a period of 3 years in order to ascertain its actual revenue with a view if necessary to reduce the amount of the Peishcush upon it - Mr. Blackburne having

[M]inutes of [Co]nsultation [..]th Novr. 1839

having in the Copy of the Report originally furnished by him im=
=properly included the Collections from this Estate with the Ayen Revenue, the Report and the Accounts of the settlement were returned to him for correction as soon as the error was discovered, with instructions to carry the amount of these collections to the Head of "Estates under manage=
=ment", by this arrangement the balance of Peishcush due upon the Estate on the year's management is clearly exhibited, whilst under the Aumanee system adopted by Mr. Blackburne no such balance appears -

The

12. The object of taking the Estate under temporary manage-ment was with the sole view of ascertaining whether it's resources were equal to the discharge of the Peishcush, and it is essential therefore that any balance outstanding in any year of the experiment should be clearly shewn and if possible recover-ed from the collections of the other years. under this view of the subject the Board do not see fit to recommend the balance being written off to Profit and Loss, but they desire to receive from Mr. Blackburne the detailed accounts of the management of this Estate for the Fusly under review.

In

13. In reference to the observa-
tions contained in conclusion of
Para 12 regarding the outstanding
balance against Guntamanaiknoor
the Board have only to refer to their
Letter to Government under date 9th
November last.

In Para 13 Mr. Blackburne
observes "the total Demand including
"the Extra Branches of Revenue from
"Fusly 1243 when I was first intrusted
"with the Collectorate to this period,
"amounting to Rups. 159,19,453-1-11 has
"been realized without a cash balance
"outstanding, which when taken into
"consideration with the following Table
of

"of Demand and Balance of Land
"Revenue in the three last Fuslies
"under the Management of my two
"immediate Predecessors and myself
"will I trust prove the gradual and
"satisfactory progress of improvement."

	Demand	Balance
Fusly 1227	1454932 ..	340654 ..
1228	1477064 ..	349444 ..
1229	1445897 ..	267873 ..
1237	1589403 ..	246753 ..
1238	1525127 ..	201917 ..
1239	1523008 ..	151776 ..
1247	1630346 ..	11256 ..
1248	1733993 ..	..
1249	1783646 ..	2528 ..

The

15 The result here exhibited is extremely satisfactory as shewing the punctuality with which the increasing Revenues of the Madura District have been realized in the three last Fuslies 1247-1248 and 1249. but the Board remark that the comparison has been made not with the three last years of Mr Peters and Mr Rineasti's management but, as regards Mr Peters, with three un-favorable years - nor has reference been made to the difference in the seasons, and Prices between the periods of comparison. The subjoined Memo-randum exhibits the actual Demand

and

and Balance of Current Revenue in the 3 last years of Messrs Peters and Viviash's management compared with Fuslies 1247-48 and 49 under Mr Blackburne.—

	Demand	Balance	Reduced Balance at the end of year.
Fusly 1235	1633999	92903	249
1236	1675595	228607	..
1237	1589403	246754	14110
1240	1586886	192125	16730
1241	1428144	277380	142975
1242	1542835	133663	11144
1247	1630346	11256	..
1248	1733993	..	..
1249	1783646	2528	..

16 The above Statement exhibits a very considerable increase in the demand of the first 3 years but a large amount of outstanding balance

balance at the end of each Fusly of Mr. Peters and Mr. Viveash's manage-ment; it is not however to be understood from this that the amount outstand-ing was relinquished, on the contrary nearly the whole was collected in the succeeding Fusly and it may be remark-ed in reference to the large balance in Fusly 1241 that 1,28,000 of this was Peishcush due by the Zemindar of Shevagunga. If moreover the amount of Davastanum Collection included in Fuslies 1248 and 49 with the Ayen Revenue be deducted the Demand in these three years of Mr. Blackburne's management will not be found very

Fusly 1248-7
" 1249-7

much

much to exceed that in Fuslies 1235-36 and 37 of Mr. Peters's management.

Para 6 Appended to Para 6 of this Report Mr. Blackburne has furnished a Table of Land Tax payable by each Ryot in the whole Collectorate — from this Table it appears that out of the entire number of Puttah holders, Viz.t 81290, those whose payments do not exceed 50 Rup.s are 78122, and he adds, "of the great proportion paying the small rates it is "supposed 80 per Cent were used to "borrow money at 25 per Cent per "Annum and obliged besides to deliver "their produce at a fixed price generally "so low that these inconsiderate people never

"poor could benefit by accidental
"demand in the market, and scarcely
"ever could emancipate themselves
"from poverty and debt. During the
"last few years that extortion, oppres:
"sion, forced labor, and forced attendance
"for frivolous causes has been so greatly
"suppressed and a taste for economy
"introduced the numbers following
"this ruinous practice is supposed
"to be reduced to about 20 per cent,
"and I am sanguine that in a few
"years more there will be no necessity
"even for them". It is observed that
in all Ryotwar Districts the great
body of the Ryots pay under 50 Rups.

per Annum, the number in the Madura District of those paying more than that amount from 100 to 1000 Rup^s. per Annum, which latter it is observed is the maximum in Madura, appears to be smaller than in other Districts, but to form any judgment from a statement of this kind of the relative improvement in the present and past condition of the people, it should be shewn what the numbers paying under and more than 50. Rupees are now and what they were some years back.-

10. It is satisfactory to observe that M^r. Blackburne has been enabled to dispense for the last two years with the issue of Tuccavy throughout Madura

Madura except in cases of special urgency and as such advances are held to be objectionable in principle, and have been ordered to be reduced as far as practicable in all districts, their discontinuance without injury to the Revenue in this Province is grati-fying. It must be observed, however, that the two years in question have been favorable seasons, and it is doubt-ful whether the system can be follow-ed out to its full extent on the occurrence of two or more unfavorable years in succession when Crops have failed and Cattle have perished by draught and disease. On such

occasions

occasions it is manifest that a
rigorous adherence to this policy, and
refusal of all pecuniary aid to an
agricultural population holding
land in such small portions, avowedly
inconsiderate in their habits, and
with institutions adverse not only to
the accumulation of capital but
tending to the infinite subdivision of
the soil, must naturally lead either to a
diminution of Revenue or to lower
the condition of the Ryots by throwing
them altogether into the hands of the
moneyed interests, whose usurious
charges and whose oppression to the
lower orders is deplored. The Board
too, while they are willing to accord

Mr. Blackburne every credit for his care and attention to the necessities of the people, must doubt the extra-ordinary change which is stated to have been introduced into the habits of the Ryots within the last few years. The assumed diminution of 60 per cent in those who now have recourse to loans, the hope expressed that in a few years more this ruinous practice will be altogether abandoned and a taste for economy take the place of the present habits of improvidence in the people, are sentiments credit-able to their author rather than results actually attained, for so complete a revolution in the habits

and

and feelings of an entire population cannot be brought about by the operation of a policy newly introduced, but is only effected by a long course of careful and judicious management steadily pursued. The Board must also mark with their disapprobation the imputation which Mr. Blackburne's words convey that "extortion", "oppression", "forced labor", "and forced attendance for frivolous causes" have been the characteristics of his predecessors' administration, and that to their suppression the present change in the people's condition is owing. Mr. Blackburne did not probably wish to advance such an assertion, but the words used convey this ~~meaning~~ and it

it is so recently as October 1839 that Government noticed with their dis-pleasure the use of expressions by the Principal Collector which tended to throw censure on the local administration of the Province of Madura and inti-mated that it would be well if this Gentleman were to be more cautious in future in employing in his Official correspondence terms which are so liable to misinterpretation.

19. The Board are unwilling without more satisfactory and detailed information to recommend any alteration of the Kisthundy fixed at the time of the Permanent Settlement for the Ramnad and Shevagungah Estates - I as Mr Blackburne

proposes

proposes a Kist of 24,500 Rupees for the one Estate and 25,000 for the other be made payable by the Proprietors to Government in November, it follows that they must realise this amount from their Ryots in the Month of October, and this the Board are of opinion is too early in the season to call upon the Ryots who should always be allowed sufficient time not only to cut their Crops but to dispose of them before the period of the Kistbundy commences.-

20. The Principal Collector's notice of the affairs of the Ramnad Zemindary generally and of the administration of the Manager

particularly

particularly is considered satisfactory.—

21.— A separate report will be submitted hereafter upon the Shevagunga Zemindary.—

22. The report of Mr. Davidson Sub Collector upon the Talooks under his charge is herewith submitted, and the Board desire to bring to the notice of His Lordship in Council the very favorable terms in which Mr. Blackburne makes mention of him.—

23. It is gratifying to the Board also to learn that the Head Serishtadar Sheshagerry Row continues to afford Mr. Blackburne entire satisfaction.—

(A true Extract)

(Signed) P. B. Smollett
Secretary

Extract

67

133

Revenue Department.

To

The Actg. Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Circular orders dated 13th July 1826, to transmit for your information, an Extract from the Register of Petitions for the month of March & April last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. Porter

Sub Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
31st May 1841.

Despd. 2d June

Recd. 5th /B

309

68

135

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of March 1841.

No.	Name of the Petitioner	Purport of the Petition	Orders of the Board
100 of 1841.	From Auroomooga Pillay son of Saravanaperoomah Pillay residing in the Caroongulcoody Village, subject to the Talook of Mailoor in the Zillah of Madura.	Complains of the decision of a Punchayet in regard to a question of the diversion of Water from his lands. Prays for enquiry.	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report upon the subject of this Petition. 15th March 1841.

Recd 5th June
JS

(True Extract)

R. Porter
Sub Secretary

Exd.

Madura

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the month of April 1841.

No.	Name of the Petitioner.	Purport of the Petition.	Order of the Board.
477 / 4/41	From Permaul Rajah son of Perea Alagery Rajah and others Surva Enamdars of Tookakia Village subject to the Talook of Canoor in the Sevagungah Zemindary in Madura.	Complain of the unjust resumption of their Village by the Zemindar, and pray that it may be restored to them.	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report upon the claim of the Petitioners. 1st. April 1841. (True Extract)

Recd 5th June JB

69

W. Porter
Sub Secretary

Exd.

391

70 337

Revenue Department

(13)

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 17th June 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 31st May 1841.

(Here enter No. 49)

The Board sanction the arrangement proposed in the foregoing letter for the remuneration of the Tundel Merassidar of Mollumputty in the Iyempully Talook of Dindigul.

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary

Despd 22 June 1841 Recd 25th /B
Compd [illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 17th June 1841.

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of Government dated the 20th April 1841, containing observations on an Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 16th December, 1840.

(Here enter)

...t's Letter. Para 41. Resolved that a copy of ¶ 41 of the letter from the Honorable Court of Directors be forwarded to the Collectors of the Salt

Districts

Districts noted in the margin with a request that they will submit their opinion as to the probable effect which the pro=posed substitution of the Indian Maund, for the Garce measure, would have upon the salt trade.

Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Rajahmundry
Masulipatam
Guntoor
Nellore
Chingleput
South Arcot
Tanjore
Madura
Tinnevelly
Canara
Malabar
Madras.

(A true Extract.)

P. Chadwick[illegible]
Secretary

Despd 30 June 1841.
Compd. [illegible]

Recd 3 July [illegible]

341

72

4. 163

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 16th December 1840. No. 18.

Para 41. We think that it would be desirable to substitute the Indian Maund at your Presidency for the inconvenient measure denominated a Garce, with the view of simplifying the transactions of the Salt Department at your Presidency with Governments of Bombay and Bengal.

(A true Copy.)

[illegible]
Secretary.

Comp. [illegible]

73

Revenue Department

146

To

The Principal Collector of Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you, with reference to my letter of the 28th January last, that the decree of the Punchayet assembled in 1830 for the purpose of adjusting the boundary disputes between the Villages of Poovany and Saccaragoody having been set aside in consequence of it's not bearing the signature of all the Members, as ruled to be necessary by the Sudr Udalut and the parties having been referred in consequence to the Civil Court, the Board do not consider

1838

by whom & under what authority

consider themselves at liberty to interfere in the case. It will be the duty therefore of the Collector of Tinnevelly in whose district the Villages in question are situated, to maintain the rights of the parties in possession, until such time as they may be set aside by a decree of Court.—

Revd B. Office,
Fort St George,
21st June, 1841.—
Desp 25 Do
Recd 28th JB

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

[illegible]
Secretary

Compd
[illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 1st July 1841.—

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 15th June, 1841.—

(Here enter No. 54)

Para 1. The Board of Revenue have no sufficient means of judging of the expediency or otherwise of taxing the Trees enumerated in the Return forwarded with the foregoing letter, and it is observed that Mr. Blackburne has omitted

any

350

any recommendation on this point.-

2 A very large proportion of them however seem to be situated in Gardens and Back-yards within the Fort of Madura, on lands entered as Maunsein in Fusly 1212, and not heretofore subject to taxation. If so, the Board of Revenue would be averse to originate a demand which, tho' small in amount, might be considered unusual.-

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary.-

Desp. 8 July 1841. Recd. 13th JB
Comp. Lschambert

Vide collr's reply
D/ 31st July 41

(75)

364

145

Revenue Department.

To,

The Principal Collector of

Madura.

Re:

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you for further report the accompanying Petition noted in the Margin, and with reference to your Endorsement thereon dated 24th May 1841, request you will be pleased to ascertain the nature of the written authority to which you refer, and upon what grounds you consider it to be suspicious.

348 of 1841.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your Most Obedient Servant.

[signature]

Secretary.

Revd. Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
19th July, 1841.
Desp 26 Do.
Recd 26th /B

Exd. R. Newbiggins

Revenue Department

No. 920.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 8th July 1841

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Relative to the settlement of the Land Revenue in the District of Madura for Fusly 1249. (Here enter 20th May 1840)

The season in the District of Madura in Fusly 1249 is reported to have been very favorable during a great part of the year but to have closed with a failure of the customary late rains the consequence of which was some deterioration in the Pulse and Nunjah Crops. -

Although

294

2. Although the District is represented to have been in general healthy, a fever similar to that which raged in 1812 is stated to have visited part of Dindigul, extending itself over 29 Villages, the mortality however was chiefly confined to the Villages of Aktoor and Acropulty in which no less than 1363 persons perished out of a population of 5910 - It is satisfactory to observe that the Crops were highly productive in that part of Dindigul and that scarcity was not added to disease to increase the evils resulting from this Epidemic. Great credit is due to the Principal Collector for his

humane

humane exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

3. The amount of remission which it was necessary to grant for withered crops fell considerably short of the disbursement issued under this head in the preceding year when the sum allowed was 19020 Rupees and in the Fusly under review it was only 9528 Rupees being a decrease of Rupees 9492.

With reference to the opinion expressed in Para 5 of the Principal Collector's report "that remissions "should invariably be granted for "all perished Wet land cultivation "without reference to the Ryots General "rent Roll," His Lordship in

Council

90) 158

Council is not aware that there
exist any circumstances peculiar
to the assessment in Madura
which could justly be opposed
to the introduction into that District
of the system upon which remissions
are usually granted in others. and
concurs with the Board of Revenue
in considering that the senti-
ments of Government expressed
in their observations on the
settlement of the Land Revenue
of Madura for Fusly 1233 should
be adhered to and carried out,
due regard being had to cases
rendering a modification of
these principles necessary.—

4. The total Gross Revenue
inclusive

inclusive of that derived from Extra Sources for Fusly 1249 amounted to Rupees 2408226-2-5 the Land Revenue for the same period was settled at Rupees 17,83,646-5-8 exhibiting an Increase over the previous year of Rupees 46,369-9-6 as noted in the Margin.

	Fusly 1248	Fusly 1249	Increase
Settled Zemindarees	6,26,468-2-„	6,33,468-2-„	7,000-„-„
Unsettled — Do.	86,547-2-„	88,047-2-„	1,500-„-„
Ryotwar	10,19,977-12-2	10,57,847-5-8	37,869-9-6
Hill rents	3,283-12-„	3,283-12-„	„ „
Total	17,37,276-12-2	17,83,646-5-8	46,369-9-6

The Increase in the Fusly under review as contrasted with the average of the last three years, amounts to Rupees 172,049 which is considered a highly satisfactory result.

5. The entire Demand was realized at the close of the Fusly with ease and punctuality, reflecting

reflecting great credit on the manage-
-ment of the Principal Collector.-
The only outstanding Balance of
the year was a sum of Rupees
2528-4-3 due upon the Colemunthai
Estate at present retained under
Amany. His Lordship in Council
approves of the instructions issued
to the Principal Collector upon this
subject by the Board of Revenue Paras 11 and 12
in directing that the above sum
should be entered as a Balance
of Peshcush under the head of
"Estates under management" and not
written off until the capabilities
of the Estate shall have been ascer-
-tained by the present experiment
and the proposed reduction in the
assessment

assessment in conformity with the principle prescribed by the Honorable Court of Directors ultimately decided upon.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that the issue of Tuccavy has been reduced to a trifling amount and still more so to find that no deterioration in the Revenue resulted from the withdrawal of advances which are justly deemed objectionable in principle, when issued otherwise than in cases of special necessity.

[margin: pees 1000]

7. His Lordship in Council is happy to observe the continued and progressive prosperity of the Ramnad and Shevagunga Estates

and

and that the administration of the Manager merits the approbation of Mr. Blackburne. His Lordship will be happy to have before him the separate report of the Sheraganga Zemindary when furnished by the Principal Collector.

8. His Lordship in Council considers the general management of the Land Revenues of the Province of Madura during the period under review highly creditable to the zeal and ability of Mr. Blackburne and views the progressive improvement in the amount of Revenue and punctual collection as extremely satisfactory and affording just ground to presume that the prosperity of the

the District is steadily advancing and that the demands do not press heavily upon the people.-

9.- The Board of Revenue in Para 18 of their Proceedings express their disapprobation of the imputation supposed to be cast upon the administration of Mr Blackburne's Predecessors in the 6th Para of his report but the Right Honorable the Governor in Council does not view the expressions used by Mr Blackburne in that light and is not of opinion that there is ground for the censure which the Board have passed upon him on this account.-

10.- It affords His Lordship in

in Council much satisfaction to observe the terms of commendation in which the Principal Collector bears testimony to the services of his Sub Collector Mr. Davidson and of the Head Sheristadar Shashagerry Row.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. J. Chamier
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 19th July 1841.

Ordered that Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation with transcript of the Board's Proceedings under date the 20th May on the Settlement of the Land Revenues of

(81)

303

of Madura for Fasly 1249 be furnished to the Principal Collector of that District for his information and guidance.—

(A true Extract)

Recd. 27th July [illegible]

[illegible]
Secretary.

Despd 24 July 1841
[illegible]

(82) 391

163

Revenue Departmen

fd

To

Pl.

The COLLECTOR of

Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Circular orders dated 13th July 1826, to transmit for your information, an Extract from the Register of Petitions for the month of May and June last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
12 August 1841.
Desp 17 Do
Recd 20 Do

[signature]

Sub Secretary.

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of May 1841.

Nos	Names of the Petitioners	Purports of the Petitions	Orders of the Board
348 of 1841	From Kundasawmy Rajah son of Kristnum Rajah Meerassidar of Coovalavalee subject to the Talook of Maurnaud in the Sevagungay Zemindary in the District of Madura.	Complains that his lands have been taken from him on his refusing to give Sawmy Bogum upon them that he has been fined 2 Rupees and his sheep taken away. Prays for redress.	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report by Endorsement on the subject of this Petition. 3d May 1841.

(83)

393

165

6797 1841	From Paroomal Chetty of Dindigul subject to the Talook of Tandicombos in the District of Madura -	Prays for enquiry into the numerous injuries and oppressions exercised by the Tahsildar against himself and other Villagers -	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to inquire into the subject of this Petition and note by Endorsement the orders he may pass thereon - 20th May 1841 -
405	From Gooroonada Sevacar and others Meerassy Inhabitants of Tanechy in Ammianaicknoor Zemindary in the Talook of Nelucottay in the Zillah of Madura -	State that they have received no redress upon their complaint of the excess tax imposed upon them by the Zemindar. Pray for orders thereon, and the refund of the excess collected from them - [illegible]	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to enquire into the subject of this Petition and note by Endorsement the orders he may pass in [illegible]

Crops.

(A true Extract)

Rec^d 20th Aug^st JB.

W. Walter
Sub Secretary

84 395 167

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of June 1841

Nos.	Names of the Petitioners	Purports of the Petitions	Orders of the Board
443 of 1841	From Peddo's Naick Nattamigar of Cullaca-munputty subject to Maroongapoory Talook in the District of Madura.	Complains that the Tahsildar has caused the obstruction of the channel that supplied their Tank with water and permitted certain parties to construct another to the Petitioners' injury.	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to enquire into the subject of this Petition and note by Endorsement the orders he may pass thereon. 21st June 1841.

(85)

168

397

No.	Petitioner	Subject	Order
963 of 1841.	From Sungappooleyah Pillay Ambalagar of Puttamangalum subject to the Talook of Tripattoor in the District of Madura.	Complains that the mailwarum of a part of his Maunium lands has been included amongst the Ain lands contrary to his right of long possession.	The Principal Collr. of Madura will be pleased to report by Endorsement upon the claim of the Petitioner. 21st June 1841.
1032	From Teroovengada Iyen son of the late Teroovengadum Iyen of Nunnancodum attached to the Talook of Teroomungalum in Madura.	Objects to the possession of his lands by certain parties, and prays for enquiry into the existence of the agreement said to have been given by him for the exchange of the said lands.	With reference to his Endorsement dated 23d. April 1841, on Petition No. 488 of 1841, the Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to enquire further into the case of the Petitioner, and report whether there

-ding that the agreement
alluded to, was entered into
by the parties in question.
24th June 1841.

(A true Extract)

A Hoole
Sub Secretary.

Recd. 20th Augt JB

86

399

173

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having it in contemplation to rescind Regulation V of 1822 of the Madras Code, and to substitute two separate enactments, the one for the adjustment of disputes regarding "possession of land", and the other for the "realization of rents," the accompanying draft of an Act No. IV of 1840 (already in force in Bengal) having reference to the firstmentioned subject, has

been

been transmitted to this Government with a view to ascertain how far its provisions are applicable to this Presidency—

2. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will compare the draft now furnished for your consideration with the provisions of Regulation V. of 1822 under which the proceedings of the Magistrate in cases of forcible dispossession, and disputes regarding boundaries &ca, are regulated, and state your opinion as to its sufficiency or otherwise to attain the end proposed, in the event of the rescission of the act at present in force.

For

Enclosure in the Minutes of Consultation 8 June 1841.

(88) 403 175

3. For the purpose of supplying certain information re-quired by the Supreme Govern-ment with a view to the proposed enactment regarding recovery of arrears of rent. I am directed to request that you will submit a Statement shewing for the last ten years how many summary suits under Regulation V of 1822, have been filed in your office and disposed of in each year, and how many were lying over at the end of each year, and that you will state also the time which appears to have usually elapsed between the filing of a summary suit and its decision

404

Decision.–

4. &c.

The Board trust that the information called for in this letter will be furnished within a Month from its receipt.–

Rev.e B.d Office,
Fort St George,
12th August 1841.
Desp.d 19 D.o
Rec.d 22nd J/B

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant

[illegible]
Secretary

Act.

Comp.d
[illegible]

(89) 405

16 177

~~Act No. IV of 1840.~~

~~Passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th February 1840.~~

An Act for preventing Affrays concerning the possession of Land, and for providing relief in cases of forcible dispossession, within the Presidency of ~~Fort William in Bengal.~~ Ft. George in Madras

1\. Whereas it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen upon the interpretation of Regulation ~~XV~~ 5 of ~~1824~~ 1822 of the Madras Code and to amend the law for preventing

Affrays

Affrays concerning the possession of Land, and for giving relief in cases of forcible dispossession, and to extend it to cases not hitherto provided for, and to make it applicable to persons of every class or description, whether British born subjects or others:

It is hereby enacted, that Regulation ~~XLIX~~ 32 of ~~1793~~ 1802 Regulation ~~XIV~~ 5 of ~~1795~~ 1822, ~~Regulation XXXII of 1803, section 5, Regulation VI of 1813, Regulation XV of 1824, and Regulation II of 1829,~~ of the ~~Bengal~~ Madras Code, together with so much of any Regulations as extends any of the above Regulations or parts of

of Regulations to any places within the Presidency of Fort ~~William in~~ St. George in ~~Bengal~~ Madras, be repealed.—

II And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any Magistrate or other Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate may be certified that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace exists concerning any Land, Premises, Water, Fisheries, Crops, or other produce of Land, within the limits of his Jurisdiction, he shall record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so certified, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute (whether Proprietors, dependent

Talookdars, Farmers, under Farmers, Ryots or other persons) to attend his Court in person, or by Agent, within a reasonable time, and to give in a written Statement of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute. And the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to enquire what party was in possession of the subject of dispute when the dispute arose, and after satisfying himself upon that point shall record a

proceeding

proceeding declaring the party whom he may decide to have been in such possession to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of Law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time; and if necessary the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid shall put such party into possession, and maintain him in possession until the rights of the parties disputing be determined by a competent Court.

III And it is hereby enacted, that if the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid shall, in the cases mentioned in Section II of

this

this Act, be unable to satisfy himself as to what party was in possession of the subject of dispute when the dispute arose, he may attach the subject of dispute until the rights of the parties be determined by a competent Court, giving the Collector information of the attachment; and if the subject of dispute be Land, the provisions of Regulation V of 1827 regarding attachment by order of a Zillah or City Court shall apply to attachments by order of a Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid made under this section.—

IV. And it is hereby enacted

enacted, that if any party shall complain to a Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, that he has been without authority of Law forcibly dispossessed of any Land, Premises, Water, Fisheries, Crops, or other produce of Land within the Jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid, whether the same were possessed by such party as Proprietor, dependent Talookdar, Farmer, under-Farmer, Ryot or otherwise, the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid shall require the party or parties complained against, and any other parties concerned, to appear

and

-and make defence in person
or by agent within a reasonable
time; and if, after the exami-
-nation of the necessary witnesses
and documents, the complaint
appears to him to be substan-
-tiated, he shall record a proceed-
-ing, ordering the party complain-
-ing to be put again into pos-
-session of the subject of dis-
-pute, and maintained in pos-
-session until the right to pos-
-session be determined by a
competent Court; provided that
no such order shall be passed
unless the party complaining
of having been so dispossessed
prefer his claim within one
Month

Month from the time of such dispossession.-

V. And it is hereby enacted; that if, in cases instituted under this Act, the subject of dispute be newly formed Land, whereof it shall appear to the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid that no party has ever had possession, the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid shall award possession to the party to whom the right of possession belongs according to law or custom, and shall maintain that party in possession until the right to possession be determined by a competent

Court-

Court.—

VI And it is hereby enacted, that if a dispute arises concerning the right of use of any Land or Water, the Magis=trate or other Officer as afore=said within whose Jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies may enquire into the matter, and if it shall appear to him that the subject of dispute was open to the use of the public, or of any person, or of any class of persons, the said Magistrate or other Officer may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any party to the exclusion of the public,

or

or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the party claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession. Provided that the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid shall not pass any such order as afore-said, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless that right shall have been ordinarily exer-cised within three Months from the date of the institution of the enquiry; or in cases where

the

the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised without discontinuance before the dispossession of which complaint is made.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that any person opposing by force the execution of an order for possession or use, given under this act, or refusing obedience thereto, or knowingly contravening the same, as long as it shall remain in legal force, shall, together with all persons aiding and abetting, be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or other Officer

with

(95) 417
184

with the powers of a Magistrate, to be sentenced to simple impri-sonment for a term not ex-ceeding six Months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to a period of simple imprisonment not exceeding six Months, or to both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted that all orders passed under this Act shall be appealable in the usual manner under the Regulations and Laws that are or may be in force relating to appeals from the orders of Magis-trates or other Officers exercising

the

418 (194)

the powers of Magistrates.

IX And it is hereby enacted, that in cases instituted under this Act the Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid is authorised, with the consent of all the parties, to refer the matter in dispute, so far as it is cognizable under this Act, to an arbitrator or arbitrators for decision, whose award shall be executed as if it were the award of such Magistrate or other Officer as aforesaid.

X And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the legal exercise of any right of attachment or seizure vested by law in

any

any parties..

XI And it is hereby further provided, that this Act shall not extend to any place beyond the limits of the Presidency of {St. George in Madras} ~~Fort William in Bengal, or to the settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, or~~ Malacca, or to any place situated within the local limits of the Jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at ~~Calcutta~~

Signed T. H. Maddock
Secy. to the Govt. of India

A true Copy

H. Chamier(?)
Secretary

Compd. [illegible]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 16th August, 1841.

Read the following

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 13th July 1841 containing the observations and orders of Government upon an Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated 13th January 1841.

Courts letter. Paras 24 & 25.

Ordered that a Copy of Paras 24 and 25 of the Hon'ble Courts letter be communicated to the Principal Collector of Madura.

(A true Extract)

R. H. Lilett
Secretary.

Comp. Tho. Lambert Rec'd 29th Aug. JB

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 13th January 1841 No. 1.

Para. 24. "The commencement of the season is stated to have been favorable, but this was followed by a severe and continued drought, which led to a large diminution in the extent of cultivation, and a consequent deficiency of the Government revenue; the decrease as compared with the preceding year amounted to Rupees 28,683, but it is to be recollected that

25 to 28. Settleme[nt] of Madura fo[r] Fusly 1246.

Settleme[nt]

Fusly 1241	Rs.	14,330[illegible]
1242	"	15,44,2[illegible]
1243	"	16,05,2[illegible]
1244	"	16,38,8[illegible]
1245	"	17,50,7[illegible]
1246	"	14,63,8[illegible]

that the revenue of Fusly 1245 is the largest that has ever been realized since the District came under the Company's Government.

25. The Principal Collector Mr. Blackburne appears to have been unremitting in his exertions both to secure the just dues of the Government and to mitigate as far as lay in his power the distresses of the Cultivators, and considering the very unfavorable nature of the season, we are of opinion that the results of the year are creditable to his management."

(A True Copy)

Despd 24 Augt 1841 - Recd 29th
Camp Sub.

[signature]
Secretary

(429) Rev. Department

(99)

197

No. 835.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 21st June, 1841.

Read the following

Financial Department.

No. 234.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 15th June, 1841.

Read the following letter from the Committee of Weights and measures.

The Secretary to Government
Public Department.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the Minutes of

Consultation

Consultation under date the 19th Ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India dated 31st March and directing that we should submit any further suggestions which we may have to offer with a view to carrying the change of weights and measures into practical effect.

2 In obedience to these instructions we have now the honor to submit the following recommendations for the approval and sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

3. We agree with the late Committee of weights and measures in the opinion, that owing to the great confusion and utter uncertainty which prevails throughout the Country

with

with regard to the Native weights and measures at various stations, it would be useless, and would realize no practical benefit whatever, were an attempt made to reconcile their discrepancies or to institute a comparison between them and any assumed standard, a work which has already been executed by the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, and published in the Supplement to Kelly's Cambist under the title of "Oriental Metrology".—

4 We are further of opinion that as it is in the power of Government, leaving untouched the provincial systems among the Natives, to declare and fix the value which they think proper to

attach

ttach to the Country weights and measures, and to recognize in all their own transactions, the most advantageous course which can be pursued would be, that from and after the completion of the necessary preliminary arrangements, and the issue of a proclamation to that effect, no other Country weights or measures should be recognized in the Public accounts than such as correspond with the revised tables which have already been submitted, and have received the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

5 The necessary preliminary arrangements above referred to, are the preparation of and supply to every department in the service

of

of Government both Civil and Military having occasion to use Country weights and measures, of a standard set of each; to be referred to merely for the purpose of comparison and for occasional verifica-tion of those in common use, but not tobethemselves applied to the latter purpose. It is not in-tended in this recommendation that the great expense should be incurred necessary to make these standard weights and measures mathematically exact, but only practically so, that is, with such approximation to precise accuracy as may be attainable by ordinarily expert workmen under intelligent superintendence. The following are the weights

and

attach to the Country weights and measures, and to recognize in all their own transactions, the most advantageous course which can be pursued would be, that from and after the completion of the necessary preliminary arrangements, and the issue of a proclamation to that effect, no other <u>Country</u> weights or measures should be recognized in the Public accounts than such as correspond with the revised tables which have already been submitted, and have received the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

5 The necessary preliminary arrangements above referred to, are the preparation of and supply to every department in the service

of

101

201

of Government both Civil and Military having occasion to use Country weights and measures, of a standard set of each; to be referred to merely for the purpose of comparison and for occasional verification of those in common use, but not tobethemselves applied to the latter purpose. It is not intended in this recommendation that the great expense should be incurred necessary to make these standard weights and measures mathematically exact, but only practically so, that is, with such approximation to precise accuracy as may be attainable by ordinarily expert workmen under intelligent superintendence. The following are the weights

and

4,38

nd measures which we think it
would be expedient to prepare
for each department.

Weights	Measures
1 Tola	1 Ollack
1 Pollam	1 Measure
1 Viss	1 Mercal
1 Maund	1 Parrah.

0. The weights we would re=
=commend should be made entirely
of Gun metal, and the measures
of the stoutest sheet Iron or brass
(for the larger ones not less than
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness,) with the
exception of the parrah, which we
are of opinion might be made with
sufficient accuracy of well sea=
=soned and well joined Teakwood
lined

lined with sheet Iron or brass. As
there will be a large number of
these standards to be made, proba-
-bly not less than 800 or 1000 of each,
weights as well as measures, the
construction of which will require
the employment of a considerable
number of workmen and will
need much careful superintendence,
it will be necessary that instruc-
-tions should be given to the execu-
-tive department to commence upon
the proposed supply, and with
this object we take the liberty
to suggest that if the Right
Honorable the Governor in Council
should think proper, the Military
Board be requested to ascertain
how many of the departments

will

will have to be supplied, and give orders for the proper number of standard weights and measures being executed at their manufactory, the individual weights and measures being in the first instance merely brought approximately near to their correct dimensions, and subsequently adjusted and stamped at the Assay Office.

7 As soon as the requisite number of sets of standard weights and measures shall have been completed and despatched to all the different departments, and the same shall have been reported to Government, we would recommend

that

that a notification be inserted in the official Gazette specifying the date upon which the various depart-ments connected with the Government will be required to adjust their ac-counts, or rather such of them as may be kept in Country weights and measures, and commence upon the new system; sufficient time being allowed between the issue of this notification and the date for the introduction of the change, to allow not only for the receipt of the standards by the departments situated at the greatest distance, but also for the manufacture of copies therefrom for ordinary use.—

The

The tables given in the appendix which show the equivalents in Avoirdupois and Troy pounds to the Country weights proposed to be adopted, and the dimensions in inches and tenths of the different measures now about to be introduced may perhaps be useful in the preparation of the standards, or may be thought necessary to be published in connection with the proclamation above referred to.

Fort St. George, 4th June, 1841.

We have &ca.

(Signed) D. Sim
" J. H. Smith
" David Ross.

Appendix

Appendix.

Revised table of Madras Weights showing the equivalents in avoirdupois and Troy weights.

Madras Weights	Avoirdupois	Troy
	lbs oz. Drs	lbs. oz. dwts
—— 1 Tola	0 - 0 - 6 . 582 6/7	0 - 0 - 7½
3 Tolas 1 Pollam	0 - 1 - 3 - 748 4/7	0 - 1 - 2½
40 Pollams 1 Viss	3 - 1 - 5 - 942 6/7	3 - 9 - 0
8 Viss - 1 Maund	24 - 10 - 15 . 542 - 6/7	30 - 0 - 0.

When weights are sent to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to it's degree of <u>sensibility</u>, it's equilibrium is a different thing - suppose

Suppose a maund weight of 25 lbs to be sent for verification. Put a maund weight in the right hand scale, and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If ½ dram weight, avoirdupois, will then make a difference when placed in either one scale or the other, the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. The maund weight sent for verification may then be examined thus, place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale, and exactly counterbalance it: then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the

beam

beam shews an equipoise the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the Arms of the beam be equal or not, or in other words whether the scales are or are not correct.

To ascertain if the balance is in equipoise, put a Maund weight as before into the right hand scale, and exactly counterbalance it in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise this time in the right hand scale, not the left hand. It is now evident that the two weights, weighed in the right hand scale are equal

to

equal to one another, - remove the weight from the *left* hand scale, and put therein the weight taken out of the *right* hand scale, and if the beam shews a true equipoise, the balance is correct, if not the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by some competent workman.-

The same remarks hold good with reference to all other balances, large or small. If a beam will not turn with $\frac{1}{5000}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.-

Measures.

Measures.

Table of Madras measures shewing their exact dimensions as well as those suited to practice.

Measures.	Depth and Diameter inside in inches and tenths.	Size for Practice		Cubic Capacity in Cubic inches.	Weight of rain water contained by each measure the water being at 80° of Farenheits thermometer in lbs avoirdupois.			
		Diamr. in Inches and tenths.	Depth in Inches and tenths.					
	Cylindric		Square		lbs	Oz	drs	grs
Parah	17. 2050	20 × 20 ×	10	4000	144	0	5	"
		Cylindric						
Merkall	10. 0616	10. 3	9. 6	800	28	12	13	22.
½ ...... Do	7. 9,859	8. 2	7. 6	400	14	6	6	24
¼ ...... Do	6. 3,384	6. 3	6. 4	200	7	3	3	13
Measure (Puddy)	5. 0308	5. 0	5. 1	100	3	9	9	20
½ ...... Do	3. 9930	4. 0	4. 0	50	1	12	12	23
¼ ... Do	3. 1692	3. 2	3. 1	25	"	14	6	12
Ollock	2. 5,154	2. 6	2. 4	12½	"	7	3	6
...... Do	1. 9965	2. 0	2. 0	6¼	"	3	9	17
...... Do	1. 5,846	1. 6	1. 6	3⅛	"	1	12	22

The first Column of Figures shews

the

the true depth and diameter, inter-
nally, of a Cylindric measure,
containing the exact number of
Cubic Inches that the measure should
contain, but as the decimals run
too far for practice, the next two
columns shew the internal depth
and diameter in Inches and tenths
of Inches of the several measures.
These dimensions are not *perfectly*
exact, but they are much nearer
to the truth than any native work-
man can approach it in making
up the measures. The measures
should *be* made as perfectly
Cylindrical as possible, and
the bottoms should be flat, and
neither bulge outwards nor inwards.
The

The last Column giving the weight of rain water at 80° Fah: that each measure should contain, affords a good check upon and test of the accuracy with which any measure may have been fabricated.—

A Garce of 320,000 Cubic Inches is equal in weight to 11,520 lb 12 oz — 8 drs avoirdupois of rain water at 80° of Farenheits' Thermometer.

The Merkall filled with rain water at the same tempe=rature will be equivalent in weight to 1120 Company's Rupees, if they are not worn.—

(Signed) D. Sims
" J. A. Smith
" David Ross.

Resolved

Para 2. Resolved that Copies of the above letter, and of the papers noted in the Margin, be furnished to the Military Department, with a view to the number of standard weights and measures, required by the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments being ascertained.

From the Committee on weights and Measures dated 18th Feby 18..
To the Secretary to the Government of India dated 5th March
From " " 31 "
Order thereon " 19th Apl "

3 Ordered that the above papers be communicated also to the Revenue Board through the Revenue Department, in order that the number of weights and measures of the proposed standard, required by

by Collectors, may be reported.

(True Extract Copy)

(Signed) Robert Clerk

Secretary to Government

Copies

To

The Chief Secretary to

Government.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 25th September 1840 appointing us a Committee on weights and measures in lieu of the Committee appointed on the 29th January 1839.

Agreeably to the orders

contained

contained in the above Extract
we proceeded without loss of time
to set on foot enquiries as to
the papers and documents be-
longing to the records of the
late Committee, and the Chief
part of these having been obtain-
ed, we met for the purpose
of taking into consideration
the best mode of effecting the
object which our instructions
referred to.–

Two modes presented
themselves of doing this. the
first by Establishing the Pollam
as an equivalent to 2½ tolas.
the second by making it equal

to

109

217

to 3 tolas.—

The advantages of the first method were that as this means the lowest denomination of the Madras scale would be made an even submultiple of that of Bengal, the pollam being in such a case exactly equal to half the chitak, the remaining denominations also would bear an equally simple ratio, and thus the two, though not corresponding to one another, would be in exact aliquot proportions in all their denominations, a circumstance which would greatly facilitate their

entire

tire assimilation hereafter, which we considered an object worthy of consideration in the endeavour to approach an uniform system. The correspondence between the two scales is shewn below, the weights of each being expressed in tolas.

	Maun	Puseeree	Chitak	Tola
Bengal				
	3200	400	5	1
Pucka Maund	Maund	Viss	Pollam	
3200	800	100	2 1/2	1

The objection to this plan, however, was that it would require a considerable deviation from the present existing system, as it would be necessary that the recognized weights constituting

the present Madras scale of pollam, Vis and Maund, should be reduced to about 18 per cent below that they have hitherto been understood to represent.

The second plan which presented itself offered the great advantage that the tola unit would be established with the smallest possible deviation from the values at present understood and acted upon in reference to the transactions of Government. according to this plan the scale would stand as follows.

	Maund

Maund	Viss	Pollam	Tolas
1.	8	320	960
	1.	40.	120
		1.	3
			1

Here it will be observed that the Maund comes out equal to 960 tolas, or to 30 lbs Troy, which differs by only about $\frac{1}{80}$th part from that already in use. The only objection to it appears to be, that as the several denominations represent values which are not even quotients of any of those of the Bengal scale, the subsequent complete assimilation of the two by the introduction into the former of intermediate denominations of corresponding value with

those

those of Bengal, would be very difficult if not impracticable, and consequently the ultimate union of the two hopeless, but this objection seemed to be of less consequence in reference to the consideration that all weights of whatever system might be readily compared on reduction to their equivalents in tolas, and also in reference to the fact that the relations between many of the denominations of the two scales though not of the simplest or integral kind are not complicated.

Feeling that we had no criterion

criterion whereby to judge either of the advantages which would be derived to commerce from the entire assimilation (hereafter) with Bengal, nor of the incon= venience which would result from a deviation so great as 18 per Cent from the existing standard, we made it our duty to seek the advice and opinion of those whom we considered most interested in the subject and best able to form a sound judgment thereon; and we accordingly addressed letters to the Chamber of Commerce, the Collector of Sea Customs, and the Commissary

General

General, all of whom, and the first after a second reference and the fullest deliberation, are of opinion that, last scale given in this letter would be preferable, in consequence of its involving the smallest deviation from the existing state of things. In this opinion we are inclined to agree, and we accordingly recommend the same for adoption.

Should the Right Honorable the Governor in Council be pleased to approve of this recommendation, we beg leave to propose for adoption the accompanying revised tables of Madras weights and measures, and would also

suggest

suggest that on the receipt of his final sanction thereto, we should be permitted to offer such further advice as may be requisite with the view of carrying the proposed changes into practical effect.

Weights		lbs	Troy ounces	dwts
One tola		"	"	7. 5
Three tolas	1 Pollam	"	1	2, 5
40 Pollams	1 Viss	3	9	"
8 Viss	1 Maund	30	"	"
20 Maunds	1 Candy	600	"	"

Measures.		Cubic Inches
One Ollock		12 1/2
8 Ollocks	1 Measure	100
8 Measures	1 Merkal	800
5 Merkals	1 Parrah	4000
400 Merkals or 80 Parrahs	1 Garce	320000

The

The table of measures here given is the same as that drawn up by the former Com-mittee, and we consider it unobjectionable. In regard to the table of weights we feel it to be incumbent upon us to state our opinion, that had it been possible, the introduction of a general system which should have harmonised with the British Avoirdupois scale would have been far more convenient and useful; we are also bound to record the opinion expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, that an uniform scale framed upon the decimal principle would be the

simplest

simplest as well as the most useful which could be adopted, but in this opinion although agreeing entirely as to its truth as an abstract question, we do not, in reference to the practical consideration of the case now before us, by any means concur.—

We have the honor to be,

Fort St. George,
18th February, 1841

Sir,
Your Most obedt. Servants

(Signed) D. Sim Lieut. Colo
" T. H. Smith
" David Ross

To

114 459 227

Financial Department

No. 95

To G. A. Bushby Esqre

Secretary to the Government

of India.

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 5th August last No. 812 I am directed to transmit copy of a report from the Committee appointed for the purpose of adjusting the value of the ordinary weights and measures in use at this Presidency relatively with the Imperial standard, and to request that this Government may be favored with the

sentiments

sentiments of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the subject to which it refers.

I have the honor to be,

Fort St George } Sir

5th March, 1841 } Your Most Obedt Servant

(Signed) Robert Clerk

Secretary to Govt.

No. 216.

To R. Clerk Esqre

Secretary to the Government of

Fort St George

Financial Department

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the

Finl. Dept. Mint.

115 229 468

the receipt of your letter and its Inclosure dated the 5th Instant, and to state for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that as an adjustment promising local convenience, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council sees no objection to the sanction by the Madras Government of the Tables of weights and measures proposed in the Committee's letter of the 18th of February last.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedt Servant
(Signed) G. A. Bushby.
Secy. to the Govt. of India

Fort William,
The 31st March, 1841.

Ordered

No. 157.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Committee on Weights and measures with reference to their letter dated 18th February last and that the tables of Weights and measures proposed in that communication be sanctioned, and that the Committee be requested to submit the further suggestions which they may have to offer with a view to carrying the change of weights and measures into practical effect.- Order of Govt.

Fort St. George, 19th April 1841

(True Copies)
(Signed) Robert Clerk.
Secretary to Govt.

Ordered

Ordered to be communicat-
-ed to the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) H. J. Chamier
Chief Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th August 1841.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the documents by which it is accompanied, be circulated for the informa-tion and guidance of all Collectors, to whom a Set of the weights and measures which it is the intention of Government

464

Government to introduce will be finished hereafter.

(A true Extract)

[illegible signature]
Secretary.

Recd 21st [illegible] 1844

Recd 13 Sepr 1841
Compd. [illegible signature]

117 465

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 26th August 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 31st July 1841.

(Here enter No. 66)

Under the circumstances stated in the foregoing letter that no Swamibogum was collected by the Zemindar of Shevagunga since the date of the instrument under which the Petitioner Kundasamy Rajah claims possession, the Board are of opinion that the demand may

488

may be remitted.

Ordered that the Ori-ginal Petition No. 348 of 1841 be returned for delivery to the Petitioner thro' the Principal Collector of Madura with the following Endorsement.

"The Board of Revenue have furnished the Principal Collector of Madura with instructions in the matter to which this address relates. Petitioner is accordingly referred to that authority."

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary.

Desp. 31 Augt 1841
Comp. [illegible] [illegible]

497

118

135

Revenue Department.

Li

To Pl

The COLLECTOR of

Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Circular orders dated 13th July 1826, to transmit for your information, an Extract from the Register of Petitions for the month of July last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
4th October 1841.

Dup. 9 Dc.

Recd. 13th JB

A Horton
Sub Secretary.

Madura.

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of July 1841

No.	Names of the Petitioner	Purport of the Petition	Orders of the Board
1182 / 1841 / 5	From Khandoorneyaum Mohibkhan and Boorum-khan Inhabitants of Vunjunputty Village attached to the Shevagungah Zemindary of Terooputtoor Talook in Madura	Complains that the Collector has zufted their Village which was granted to their ancestors rent free – Prays for enquiry –	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report by Endorsement on the subject of this Petition 22nd July 1841

(A True Extract)

R

[signature] Sub Secretary

Recd 13th October JB

Compd [illegible]

21.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 26th August, 1841.-

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 12 July 1841.-

(Here enter No. 60)

Para 1. The Principal Collector of Madura suggests in the letter now under review a modification of his Establishment, Huzzoor and District, to a very considerable extent. The increase of charge is mainly owing to enhanced pay to a Salt Amildar and certain Sayer Choukeydars, to the proposed new Police

304

Police Establishment at Nellacotta,
to an Increase of 50 Police Peons
in Shevagunga and 10 Revenue Peons
in the Tandecombo Talook and a
small increase of pay generally
in the Salaries of the Sayer and
Sea Custom Peons - But the chief
alteration suggested is that of
the appointment of 70 new Officers
to be denominated Naut Curnums
on Salaries of Rupees 7 per Mensem
in lieu of 38 Tilladars for 8 Talooks
now employed on Rupees 10 a Month.

Note
This however a new charge

2. As the enhanced dis-
bursements are met by a diminution
of expenditure under other heads,
by the abolition of the Tilladars

and

and the reduction of the Revenue and Police Establishments of Nellacottah Talook about to be transferred to the Superintendence of the Zemindar, and as the entire Establishment as now proposed falls short of that already autho-rized, the Board of Revenue would not have hesitated to submit the revised Moyen Zabitah for sanction but that they entertain doubts of the expediency of the removal of the Class of Officers entitled Tilladars and the substitution of others to be called Naut Curnums in their stead. These Tilladars were

9. first

508

first appointed in Madura in 1828 on Mr. Viveash's representation of the inefficient state of the district Establishments generally for purposes of Revenue and Police from the absence of any public Servant for reference between the Tahsildar and head inhabitants. That Gentleman observed that this absence prevented the exercise of any efficient check over the returns of cultivation, delayed the general business of the District, checked enquiry and investigation into many matters Revenue and Police which the multiplicity of business precluded the Tahsildar from himself pursuing.

The

The appointment of these Officers with a Superintendence of from ten to twenty Villages according to their extent would be observed greatly relieve the Tahsildars from a vast quantity of less important but necessary investigations relative to cultivation and Revenue frauds, would lead to the detection and suppression of offences against pro-perty and the peace of the Country, and besides be highly useful as a School from whence the Superior Revenue Servants should be selected.

4. It was under these im-pressions that the appointment of Zilladars was originally suggested and approved of, but Mr. Blackburne

it

it is seen now states that this class of servants is not so efficient as they ought to be, and are not acceptable either to the Talook authorities or to his own Cutcherry. To make them really efficient he adds that their numbers should be increased to 70 their pay raised to half as much again, and each have a Roysem attached to him with three or four Peons. The expence that would attend the introduction of such a system has deterred the Collector from recom-mending it's adoption, and he there-fore suggests the dismissal of the whole establishment as it now exists and the substitution in their place of 70 others to be denominated

Naick

Naut Curnums on Salaries of 7 Rup
per Mensem.-

5 Their employment is described to consist, in settling petty Revenue disputes, about the cultivation of lands, attending to the means of irrigation and the distribution of water, inspecting the Crops and detecting concealed cultivation thus operating as a check upon the Village Curnums. They are besides to be required, to see that the Ryots' payments are duly entered and receipts granted, to urge on the Maramut works and to see that the roads and avenues within their circuits are duly looked after.-

These

40

These duties differ in almost no respect from those of Talladars or Carcoons in other Districts, the single distinction seems to be that Mr Blackburn intends that they shall be selected from a lower Class, "men connected with the Villages and conversant with the frauds and tricks of their Class," that their pay shall be smaller, and their number more. Now one of the principal objections to the present arrangement is that the pay of the Talladar is insufficient, and that more is required to tempt a superior Class of men to accept the duties that devolve upon them –

The

7 The increase of number then seems the only advantage to be derived from the arrangement contemplated by the Principal Collector of Madura, and this advantage is counterbalanced by a decrease of pay, and a consequent diminution of the respectability of the ap-pointment.

8. The class of officers that now exists is found in all Districts under the denomination of Silladars, Carcoons, or Parputties, and they are every where acknowledged to be an eminently useful and necessary portion of a Talook Establishment. Their emoluments vary from 10 to 14 Rups. per mensem, according to circumstances and

528

and many of the most efficient Native Revenue Servants have been advanced from the rank of Tahsildars.

9. Impressed with the conviction that it is desirable to maintain and extend such a class, and believing that their usefulness in Madura can only be impaired from the smallness of their number, and consequent inability to superintend effectively an extensive tract of Country, the Board would infinitely prefer that an addition to their number and, if necessary, to their emoluments be made in preference to the nomination of a lower Class of Servants with inferior

Salaries

Salaries. The number of Telladars might be increased to 56 or thereabouts without adding any fresh charge to Government over and above the present Moyen Zabitah, and the Board will instruct Mr. Blackburne to modify his Establishment in accordance with these views, if Government to whom it is ordered that this Extract from their Proceedings be submitted, should see fit to approve of their Suggestions.

10. The nomination of a Roysum to each Officer of this description is unusual, and would not add the Board think to their usefulness.

11. The Board on Mr. Blackburne's strong

514

strong recommendation beg to support
his application for an increase of
Salary to the Salt Amildar, but
not in arrear, and the other arrange-
ments proposed generally, tho' they
must dissent from the arguments
which would urge the measure as
a personal grant to the individual
because his Services are approved.
The Salary attached to a Situation
should be fixed and invariable
with reference to it's importance
and the responsibility of the duties
that devolve upon the holder. good
conduct therein may give a claim
to promotion to higher emoluments
but not to an increase of pay in
that particular situation. Alterations
based

based upon estimate of individual character will not hereafter be supported by the Board of Revenue for if the management of the party employed is approved he should be encouraged by promotion if bad he should be removed altogether from Office, or to a less responsible appointment.-

(A true Extract)

(Signed) P. B. Smollett

Secretary

No. 1196.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th September, 1841.-

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Here enter 26 August, 1841 No. 340.)

Para 1. The Right Honorable the Governor

Governor in Council approves of the
suggestions offered by the Board
of Revenue in para 9 of the foregoing
letter, and desires that Mr Blackburne
may be instructed to modify his
Establishment accordingly. —

2. — His Lordship in Council
also concurs in the sentiments ex-
-pressed in para. 11 and will be
prepared to take into consideration
the recommendation on behalf of
the Salt Amildar and in regard
to the other proposed arrangements,
when the revised Moyen Tabitah is
laid before him. —

(A true Extract)
(Signed) Walter Elliot
Actg Secy to Govt

Extract

127 R.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 4th October 1841.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and a transcript of the Extract from the Boards Proceedings therein recorded be forwarded to the Principal Collector of Madura for his information and guidance, with reference to his letter of the 12 July last.

(A true Extract)

W. Porter

Sub Secretary

Desp. 18th Octr 1841 Recd 19th JB

Comp. Shobaimbark

128 52

Revenue Departm[ent]

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying Petition from S. Narrain Moodelly Uncle and Guardian to Sheevagooroonatha Moodelly Meerassy Curnum of Shingolum Village in your District, and request you will be pleased to report upon the subject of it, with reference to your decision under date 28th July 1841.—

399 of 1841—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant.

[signature]
Sub Secretary

Revd. Bd. Office,
Fort St. George
7th October 1841.
Despd. 12 do.

Recd. 19th [initials]

Compd. [illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 7th October 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 23d September 1841.

Re

(Here enter No. 79)

The Board have had under review the correspondence which took place with Government and with the Collector of Madura at the time when the Ramnad Sibbendy was disbanded, and when grants of waste land in the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly were made to such parties as were desirous of

engaging

5[illegible]

engaging in Cultivation, and there appears no reason in the opinion of the Board to think that the grants in question were intended to be hereditary. The Board do not therefore consider that the parties whose names are entered in the list which accompanies the foregoing letter, as being in possession of portions of the original grants, obtained by purchase, mortgage, or otherwise, are entitled to the same indulgence as the original Grantees.

(A true Extract)

R. Porter

Sub Secretary

Desp. 19 Octr 1841

Compd. J. Lambert. Recd. 25th [illegible]

Revenue Department

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 21st. August last, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor

October 1841. in Council has granted sanction for the additional grant of 9 13/4/16 Cawnies valued at Rupees 19-8-3 as Maunium to the Village Soty of Vickramungalum and also a grant of 9 15 3/4/16 Cawnies of Poonjah land taxed at Rupees 23-5-5 for the support of the Madien

528

Madien of the same Village.—

Revd B^d Office,
Fort St George,
11th October 1841
Desp. 18 D^o
Rec^d 23^d JD

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

R Porter
Sub Secretary

Comp^d Schambert

131 [illegible]

Rev. Depart.

Endorsed 27 Oct 1841

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura

Sir,

With reference to the

119 of 1841. accompanying Petition and to your Endorsement bearing date 17 Nov. 1840, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will have the goodness to state in what manner the Chuttrum in question is managed, and why it is considered objectionable to permit the Petitioner, to whom it appears you have offered a moiety of the allowance, which

was

was paid to her husband when
in the Superintendence of the
Choultry, to have the management
of it through her Gomastah.
The appropriation of a portion
of the allowance, as proposed
would seem to require sanction.

Revn. Bd. Office,
Fort St. George,
14th Octr. 1841
Desp 19 Do.
Recd. 25 JB

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Sub Secretary

Cong. Chelam[illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 28th October, 1841

Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date 28th September 1841.

(Here enter No. 1220.)

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Extract from the Minutes of Consultation and of the document by which it was accompanied, be forwarded agreeably to the instructions of Government to the Chamber of commerce for their

their information, and to the Collectors
of the Maritime Districts for
such observations as they may con-
sider called for. –

(A true Extract)

Recd 15th Novr J.B.

[illegible]
Secretary

Despd 11 Novr 1841
Compd J. Lambert

133

165

No. 1220.

4.

Extract from the Minutes of consultation under date 28th September, 1841.

Read the following letter

To
The Chief Secretary
to the Government of
Fort St George.

Sir,

1 I have the honor to request that the accompanying report upon the manufacture of Salt in South India may be laid before His Lordship the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2 I have but little acquaint-ance with the Salt manufacture of India as a branch of Revenue, nor through whom

whom[illegible] by whom the manufacture is carried

on, tick I hope that His Lordship may

think that some of the suggestions

upon the subject are not unworthy of

being laid before him —

Royacottah,
11th September, 1841. } (Signed) J. Campbell, Captn.
Asst. Surveyor General

Ordered, that the

foregoing letter and its enclosure be

communicated for the consideration of

the Board of Revenue and for commu-

nication to the Collectors of the

Maritime Districts. The Board will

furnish a copy of Captn. Campbell's

Report to the Chamber of Commerce

for their information.

(True Extract)

(Signed) Walter Elliot

Ag. Secy. to Govt. [illegible]

Re.

"Report upon the manufacture of Salt in South India by Captain J. Campbell, Asst. Surveyor Genl.

In the 6th number of the Calcutta Journal of Natural History Dr. McClelland in a paper upon "the manufacture of Salt in India" quotes the following from the Philosophical transactions for 1810, page 105, by Dr. Henry.

"That kind of Salt which possesses most "eminently the combined properties "of hardness, compactness and per- "fection of crystals will be best "adapted to packing fish and "other provisions because it will

remain

"remain permanently between the
"different layers, or will be very gra-
"dually dissolved by the fluids
"that exude from the provisions;
"thus furnishing a slow but con-
"stant supply of saturated brine.
"On the other hand, for the purpose
"of preparing pickle, or of striking
"the meat which is done by immersion
"in a saturated solution of salt,
"the smaller grained varieties
"answer equally well, or even
"better, on account of their greater
"solubility."

2 Dr. McClelland then
remarks "In consequence of the
"Northern situation of the British
Islands

"Islands the whole of the Salt
"there manufactured is necessarily
"made by boiling or evaporation
"by artificial heat and the rapi-
"dity with which the liquor is
"concentrated by this means and
"the low temperature of the climate
"the crystals are rapidly formed,
"hence the salt itself is generally
"fine grained. In consequence of
"the latter peculiarity a preference
"has long been given to what is
"called Foreign Bay Salt, for
"the purpose of curing provisions-
"The foreign Bay Salt is produced
"from Sea water in the Southern
"parts of Europe, by solar evapora-
-tion, or by means of Sun and Air

in

"in small pits to which it is
"confined, and in consequence of
"the slowness and uniformity of
"the process by which is formed
"the crystals are large, and hence
"great sums of money are annually
"paid to foreign nations, for the
"importation of this Salt to Great
"Britain, for the purpose above
"stated". There is however no Salt
"to be had in India sufficiently
"pure and large grained for pickling
"provisions".–

3 Assuming that Dr. McClellan
is correct in his remarks regarding
the magnitude of the foreign
Salt trade, and the manufacture

in

in India. It must be a subject of great interest to the Government of this country to provide for the "Great sums of money" being paid to India instead of "foreign nations," and also to increase the export trade from India to England to the utmost extent possible. —

4 It must be taken for granted that if fine and valuable Salt can be produced from Sea water in Europe, that with the same materials and better opportunities, as good or a better article can be produced in India, if the manufacture is conducted with equal skill and knowledge. —

5 Without waiting to consider the

355

the qualities and impurities in the different kinds of Salt which are made in Europe, which may be all easily traced to mode of manufacture it will be sufficient to consider the mode of operation employed in Europe and in India.—

6 In England and in the Northern parts of Europe where the temperature is low and the air nearly saturated with moisture by frequent falls of rain the only means of producing evaporation of the water of the sea or of Brine springs is by the application of Artificial heat, and as the evaporation thus produced is of course rapid and as muriate

of

of Soda is nearly equally soluble in cold as in hot water. the deposition of the crystals which fall is necessarily rapid and their size in consequence very minute or granular, while the size of the crystals cannot be increased nor crystallization effected by allowing the solution to cool gradually. -

7 The only mode therefore of procuring crystals of any size of a salt of this kind is by what chemists call "spontaneous evaporation" that is by allowing the air to absorb the vapour of the liquid as it is gradually given off; the rapidity of which operation is increased

by

by raising the temperature of the evaporating fluid by exposing it to the rays of the sun: -

8 The Bay Salt of the South of Europe is formed by the latter process, the sea water being first allowed at high tides to run into large reservoirs where its impurities subside and it is then exposed in shallow cisterns only a few inches in depth where the crystals of Salt are formed, and are raked out by the workmen; after which it is allowed to drain in baskets when the deliquescent Salts of Muriate of

of Magnesia &c &c which adhered
to the crystals run off.

9 In some parts as in Rocky
countries where the extent for eva-
porating pans cannot be easily
found the brine is concentrated
in what are called "graduating
houses" by exposing an extensive
surface of the liquid to the Air,
by allowing it trickle through
piles of Faggots of wood under a
light shed, which keeps off any
occasional showers of rain, and then
the concentrated brine is made
to deposit the Salt by evaporation
in boilers. —

10 In India "graduation
house

houses" would of course answer the purpose, for it is in fact the very process to which Europeans resort during the land winds to cool their houses by the evaporation of moisture and the expense of watering the "wet tatties" of a large mansion near the sea might be considerably lessened by concentrating sea water instead of wasting pure water.

11 It has been I believe proposed to use "graduation houses" in India in the manufacture of salt, but whether they may prove economical or not may be consider-ed a matter of doubt, until it be shewn that an extensive evaporating

surface

surface can be thus produced cheaper, than the simple method of forming shallow pans upon the ground, and that the increased rapidity of evaporation will repay the expense of pumping up the brine to the top of the house twenty or thirty times over.

12 On the Eastern Coast of South India the sea water seldom contains earthy impurities, and it is therefore not necessary to allow it to settle, and it is at once run into the evaporating pans which are a sort of little "paddy fields" about 12 feet square and six inches deep, formed by scraping the mud into little banks

after

after the ground is saturated with Sea water the water contained in them is allowed to evaporate until nearly dry and the Salt deposited is then scraped from the surface along with much earth, and contaminated with much of the other Salts con-tained in Sea water, from which no attempt is made to free it by draining. By this very primitive process the Salt procured is necessarily very impure and small grained, but there can be no doubt that it's quality and it's value might be very much improved by very simple and not expensive alterations. -

13 I would suggest that the Sea water be first concentrated to a certain degree in the common pans as generally constructed, and that as it becomes strong that it be then further concentrated in a set of pans of much less extent formed by spreading Chunam upon the surface of beat clay. when suf-ficiently concentrated, as to be nearly saturated with Salt, it should be run into a cistern to be called the "precipitation cistern" in which the various Salts which it contains and which would render the crystallized Muriate of Soda impure such as Muriate of Magnesia and sometimes Muriate of

of lime may be decomposed by adding a certain proper proportion of Carbonate of Soda (the natural cheap product of the Soda soils of South India) by which the foreign Salts will be decomposed and the resulting Carbonate of Magnesia, and lime, precipitated as an insoluble sediment which will remain in the cistern. The concentrated brine thus freed from all contaminating Salts may thus be transferred to be crystallized upon a Brick and Chunam terrace which would not require to be of any considerable extent and on which the solution should

always

always be kept at least four Inc
in depth instead of allowing it to
become dry as in the Native Meth
by which the crystals will be
deposited of large size as the wate
of the saturated solution evaporat
and may be raked out from the
bottom at stated periods.

14 The modifications suggest
are not beyond the comprehension
and management of intelligent
Natives, and the state of the
brine at the different periods
might be readily ascertained
by Hydrometers made for the
purpose, the quantity of Carbonate
of Soda required to decompose
the

the foreign Salts can also be ascertained very readily by observing the proportionate quantity required to decompose a small known quantity taken from the cistern.

(Signed) I. Campbell, Captn.
Asst. Surveyor General

Royacottah,
13th September 1841

Recd 15th Nov'r.

(True Copies)

B. Kelah(?)
Secretary

Comp'd. Thos.

Copy sent to Coll ... 183
142
183
391

Revenue Departt.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th November 1841.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 27th October 1841.

(Here enter No. 86)

Ordered that the following Endorsement be passed upon original Petition No. 1139 of 1841.

"The Board of Revenue, having ascertained on a reference to the Principal Collector of Madura that a monthly sum of five Chuckrums was assigned for the Petitioner's maintenance out of the income belonging to the Chuttrum Superintended by

592

by her deceased Husband, see no occasion
to interfere farther in the matter to
which this address relates."-

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary

Recd 6 Decr JB

Dep. 3 Decr 1841
Comp. [illegible]

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 29th November 1841.

The Board proceed to dispose of the Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 2nd July 1841 forwarded with an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 29th September last.

Court's Letter Para. 58.
Mins. of Con. — No. 14.

Ordered that transcript of the Honorable Courts observations and of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation thereon be furnished to the Principal Collector of Madura as directed for his information and for record.—

(A true Extract)

Despd 21st Decr 1841

Comp. [illegible] Recd 26th Decr [illegible]

[illegible]
Secretary.—

619

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 2nd July 1841 No. 7.

No. 1224

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 29th September 1841.

1545/46 Settlement of the Land Revenue of Madura for Fusly 1247.

58. We observe with much satisfaction that the disastrous season of Fusly 1246, was succeeded by one much more favorable, and although the settlement did not reach that of Fusly 1245 (the largest that has ever been realized since the Province came under the Company's Government) it considerably exceeded the average of the five preceding years

14. The Board of Revenue will be requested to communicate the observations in this Para to Mr. Blackburne.

Settlement

Fusly 1241	Rs.	14,33,016
1242	"	15,44,253
1243	"	16,85,212
1244	"	16,38,810
1245	"	17,50,719
1246	"	14,63,583
1247	"	16,33,630

year. The Collections were made with great punctuality, the total amount of the balances, both Ayen and Zemindary outstanding at the close of the Fusly being only Rupees 1429. We consider these results to be highly satisfactory and creditable to the management of Mr. Blackburne.

(Signed) A true Copy

Blackburne[?]
Secretary.

Recd. 26th Decr. [illegible]

Comp. Dist.

145 631

289

Revenue Department.

To Pl Fd

The COLLECTOR of

Madura

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue, with reference to their Circular orders dated 13th July 1826, to transmit for your information, an Extract from the Register of Petitions for the month of October last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[signature]

Sub Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
5th December 1841.
Desp 9 Do
Recd 11th Do

Madura

Extract from the Register of Petitions for the Month of October 1841.

Nos	Names of the Petitioners	Purports of the Petitions	Orders of the Board
1130 of 1841	From Suncaranarain Moodely and others sons of Sooreanaram Moodely Meerassy Curnum of Velayoodapollem in the Talook of Saudecomboo in the Zillah of Madura	Prays that their father's Office, now held by a Gomastah, may be conferred upon Suncara Narrain Moodely	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report upon this Petition by Endorsement 4th October 1841

R

145

181

1130 of 1841	From Peddoo Naick and others Chief Inhabit-ants of Valayoodum-pollium subject to the Talook of Tandecombo in the District of Madura -	Pray that the Office of Curnum may be con-ferred upon Suncara Narrain Moodelly the Eldest son of the Original incumbent -	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report upon this Petition by Endorsement - 4th October 1841 -
1362	From Voothappa Naicker Zemindar of Voothappa Naickanoor attached to the Talook of Teroomunga-lum in Madura -	Prays that the amount of assessment on the Enam land granted to certain Cavilgars as watch-ers may be appropriated to the arrears of Revenue against his Estate -	The Principal Collector of Madura will be pleased to report upon the subject of this Petition 25th October 1841 -

1075	From Noothappa Maunen Zemindar of Noothappa Naicknoor subject to the Talook of Teroomungalum in Madura -	Complaining [illegible] Maunium granted to certain Cavilgars appointed for the protection of the Tanks, and prays that it may be resumed -	Do Do 25th October 1841
1278	From Maunnicavausagem Pillay of Moodeliarcottah subject to Mandacoolum Talook in the Zillah of Madura -	States that he is entitled to a ½ Karay of land in the Village of Ramahwajahpoorum, and prays that her claim may be admitted -	The Principal Collr. of Madura will be pleased to report by Endorsement on the subject of this Petition - 28th October 1841

147
193

1755 of 1841.	From Soobier Mattamgar of Paupagoody Village in the Talook of Madacolum in the Zillah of Madura–	Prays orders to recover a piece of ground belonging to him in the forcible enjoyment of their parties–	Referred to the Principal Collector of Madura for report by Endorsement– 28th October 1841–

Rec'd 11th December JB

(True Extract)

[illegible]
Sub Secretary–

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 9th December 1841

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura dated 19th November 1841.

(Here enter No. 95.)

Upon the receipt of the final report promised in Para 2 of Mr. Blackburne's letter the Board of Revenue will be prepared to submit to Government their recommendation in reference to the claims of Voothappa Naiken Zemindar of Voothappa Naiknoor. They concur with Mr. Blackburne in considering the

the alienation improper, and that the Zemindar is entitled to credit for the sum claimed - it will be for the Principal Collector to con-sider whether it is not advisable, if the Estate be returned to the Poligar, to continue the establish-ment, making an annual deduction for its expence from the perma-nent Peshcush.

(A true Extract)

[illegible]
Secretary

ஜேம்ஸ் மார்டின்
செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட
மாதம் ஜனவரி வருடம் 1984
செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த
மாதம் பிப்ரவரி வருடம் 1984
ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
கையொப்பம்.

Desp. 15 December 1841 [illegible] 18th [illegible]
Comp. [illegible]